

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

Vol. XIV.—No. 474.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1872.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Arrivals.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Sept. 30.
JAPAN —Yokohama.....	June 14	July 27	Aug. 7
Yedo	" 7	" 27	" 1
Osaka and Higo.....	" 7	" 27	" 1
Hakodadi	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
Nagasaki	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
CHINA —Peking	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
Tien-tsin	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
Chefoo	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
New-chwang.....	" 14	Aug. 1	" 2
Hankow	" 14	July 23	" 6
Kin-kiang	" 14	July 23	" 6
Chin-kiang	" 14	July 23	" 6
Shanghai	" 28	Aug. 7	" 11
Ningpo	" 28	" 8	" 11
Foochow	" 28	" 8	" 11
Formosa	" 28	" 8	" 11
Amoy	" 28	" 8	" 11
Swatow	" 28	" 8	" 11
Hong Kong	July 5	" 11	" 15
Canton	" 5	" 11	" 15
Macao	" 5	" 11	" 15
PHILIPPINES —Manila.....	June 28	" 7	" 13
COCHIN-CHINA —Saigon.....	" 28	" 7	" 13
SIAM —Bangkok.....	" 28	" 7	" 13
BORNEO —Labuan.....	" 28	" 7	" 13
Sarawak	" 28	" 7	" 13
JAVA —Batavia	July 12	" 14	" 19
Samarang	" 12	" 14	" 19
Sourabaya	" 12	" 14	" 19
MALACCA STRAITS —Singapore	" 26	" 24	" 25
Penang	" 26	" 22	" 27
CEYLON —Galle	Aug. 9	Sept. 1	Sept. 5
Colombo.....	" 9	" 2	" 3

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, bringing advices as above, was delivered, via Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The next inward (French) mail, with dates Yokohama Aug. 14, Shanghai Aug. 18, Hong Kong Aug. 24, Singapore Sept. 2, is due, via Marseilles, on Monday next, the 7th proximo.

Telegrams by the China Submarine and Red Sea Lines are being received with the usual regularity, occupying, allowing for difference of time, four to five hours in transmission.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

To San Francisco, per Pacific mail steamer *Great Republic*, arrived Sept. 12.—For New York: A. Garcia, E. Haspin, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Chan Lalsun and two children, Miss Lena Lalsun and Miss Anna Lalsun, J. G. Paget, and thirty-four Chinese students. For Chicago: A. C. Westall, H. S. Shonach, J. S. Drysdale. For Philadelphia: H. G. Gotts, United States Navy. For Boston: J. B. Lovejoy. By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, arrived Sept. 26.—To Venice, from Hong Kong: Mr. Sutherland.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, expected to arrive Oct. 7.—From Yokohama: Mr. Goose, Mr. Mitchell. From Hong Kong: Captain Lorange, Dr. Pottinger, R. N., and one second-class passenger. From Singapore: Mr. Bazley. To Alexandria, from Yokohama: Mr. Le Duc. To Malta, from Yokohama: Mr. Mallia. Mr. Darawny, Mr. Arnaud, Mr. Johra. To Gibraltar, from Singapore: Captain Salgado and servant, Don Lemberano and child, Don Carmen de Llas, five children, and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French mail steamer *Hoogly*, from Marseilles, Sept. 29 (booked from London). To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Hooykaas and family. Mr. C. Bellart, Mr. Van der Louw, Mr. Van Hout, Mr. J. Dunlop. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, Mr. Rogerson, Mr. J. H. Cox. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Engster, Mr. and Mrs. Brasier. To Galle: Mr. Quara.

Per French mail steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Oct. 13 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. Bossman, Mr. Fraissinet. To Shanghai: Mr. W. F. Loy, Mr. R. E. Rennie, Mr. H. Broughman Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and child. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Heard, Mr. J. Heard. To Batavia: Mr. C. A. Henry, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Van and son, Mr. and Mrs. Engelbrunner and family. To Galle: Mr. A. S. Daniell, Mrs. W. Daniell, Mrs. Geddes and child. To Saigon: Mr. Lory.

Per French mail steamer *Donnai*, from Marseilles, Oct. 27 (booked from London).—To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Moore. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Labhart Lutz.

Per French mail steamer *Arca*, from Marseilles, Nov. 10 (booked from London).—

To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Ullemeister. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Nogel, Miss Kiins, Mr. A. Matkins, Miss Clona, Miss Mees.

Per French mail steamer *Cambodge*, from Marseilles, Nov. 29 (booked from London).—To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Hora Sicoana.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, Sept. 21.—To Hong Kong (via Bombay): Capt. and Mrs. Tracey.

Per P. and O. steamer *Woolan*, from Brindisi, Sept. 30.—To Ceylon (via Bombay): Mr. Duncan.

Per P. and O. steamer from Suez, Sept. 27.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. H. G. Learner, Mr. H. W. French.

Per P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, from Southampton, Sept. 26.—To Hong Kong: Commander Hon. J. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Andrews. To Singapore: Rev. H. Francis To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Collinson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Oct. 7.—To Yokohama: Mr. Short. To Shanghai: Mr. Fauvit. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Carnegie.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mirapore*, from Southampton, Oct. 3.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Owen.

Per P. and O. steamer *Simla*, from Southampton, Oct. 10.—To Yokohama: Mr. F. C. Hayes. To Shanghai: Mr. A. B. Steel. To Hong Kong: Miss Simpson, Mr. T. B. Hooper. To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Dunlop and child. To Penang: Mrs. Speedy.

Per P. and O. steamer from Venice, Oct. 18.—To Penang: Mr. Speedy, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Vermont. To Singapore: Mr. J. M. Matson. To Ceylon: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Mr. S. Holmes.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Brindisi, Oct. 21.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Marshall. To Hong Kong: Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, Mr. M. Murray. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Morris.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Oct. 24.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. H. Thornton, Mr. J. Alexander. To Singapore: Miss Rickards.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Nov. 7.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Bayley and child. To Hong Kong (via Bombay): Mr. W. H. Pittcock.

Per steamer *Drummond Castle*, from London, Sept. 28.—To Singapore: Capt. Kirk, Mr. Hoskyn. To Hong Kong: Mr. Hochne. To Shanghai: Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Milne.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The P. and O. mail via Brindisi, and the Pacific mail via San Francisco, bring advices to the same date, the 7th August; the French mail from London, June 7, arrived out on the 24th, and the following P. and O. mail of June 14 on the 27th July. The following summary of news is from the *Japan Mail* and *Japan Herald*:—

Several official changes have lately been made, Mutzu Munemitsu, Governor of Kanagawa, being appointed to the Finance Department, and Nakayama, Inspector of Customs, being transferred to Kobe. The Vice-Governor here has been assigned to fill Mutzu's post.

A meeting was held on the 31st July, at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of organising a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. There were present the Rev. W. E. Syle, Admiral Shadwell, Messrs. E. Satow, W. H. Smith, E. Van Reed, C. B. Watson, Howell, Brooke, Lowder, Patow, Robertson, Walsh, Wilkin, Captain Arthur, and Dr. Hadlow; Mr. R. G. Watson, H.B.M.'s *Charge d'Affaires*, presided, and in opening the proceedings said it might well be considered a reproach to Japan that a Society which they had met to organise had as yet never been formed in this country. Every country in Europe possessed three or four societies of a similar learned nature; foremost among them, which stood out in honourable relief, was the Royal Asiatic Society of London. That Society was largely indebted to correspondents abroad. He knew of an affiliated Asiatic Society in India, established at Bombay, which had furnished much information to that of London. There was also a Society for China, whose headquarters were at Shanghai, but at present Japan had none. It should be considered how little we know of this country, how much there is to learn of its laws and manners, its sciences, including ethnology, geography, and geology, and what a promising field is opened up in Japan for inquiry. Such a Society would help to preserve records of the establishments of Japan which now were fast becoming obsolete, percepts soon to be erased from the memory of mankind. Admiral Shadwell, who is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, was present. The following rules, forming the constitution of the proposed Society, were then read:—

I. The Asiatic Society of Japan has for its object to collect and publish information of permanent value respecting Japan and parts adjacent. II. Residents of Yokohama may become members by payment of an annual subscription of \$5; honorary and corresponding members by election, without payment. III. The officers are a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a librarian, and a curator. These officers, together with resident members chosen for the purpose, form the council of the society, by whom all its affairs are managed. IV. Meetings of the society are held monthly, or oftener, at the discretion of the council. V. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting.

These rules were adopted on the motion of Vice-Admiral Shadwell, and it was arranged that the society should communicate with the Royal Asiatic Society of London, with a view to its becoming the Japan branch of that institution.

It is hardly a month since (says the *Mail*) that we spoke in very plain terms of the infamous character of the correspondence admitted into the *Hiogo News* under the head of Yokohama. The scoundrel who writes these letters—and whom, if we can track him, we will assuredly gibbet, name, nationality, profession, and all—has at last brought about precisely the kind of trouble his letters were calculated to produce. Exasperated by the insults levelled unmistakably at himself, Dr. Tryon, an officer of the United States Navy, a gentleman well and most favourably known to the residents of this port, went in company with Flag Lieutenant Emory, of the *Colorado*, to the office of the *Hiogo News*, and demanded an apology for the insults put upon him. A form of apology was agreed upon by the respective parties, and the two officers left. But instead of this apology being published, an explanation was made in the paper, which was deemed insufficient—as it was. The two gentlemen again went to the office of the *Hiogo News*, high words arose, and Dr. Tryon struck the representative of the paper—whatever he may have been. The inevitable consequences ensued; the matter comes before the American Consul, and, of course, eventually before the American Admiral.

We are not (continues the *Mail*) in the least surprised at the affair, however great may be the regrets it causes us. The letters of the anonymous Yokohama correspondent of the *Hiogo News* ought never to have been published by any paper whatsoever; they were scandalous and disgraceful, and reflected the gravest discredit upon those who permitted their publication. We trust the Admiral or the authorities at Washington will take a common-sense view of the matter, reprimand the officers, and reinstate them. As to the cowardly ruffian from whom the correspondence emanates, the sooner sufficient tangible evidence of his identity comes out, the sooner his punishment will come. It is high time a stop was put to these things, which disgrace every foreign resident in this country.

A meeting to receive the report of the commission elected to inquire into the management of the General Hospital during the past year was held on the 29th July. The report consisted mainly of a number of suggestions for the future management of the institution.

An act of piracy is reported. Six armed men during the night attacked the European built but Japanese owned ship *Honai Maru*, lying off Kanagawa, and, after a short conflict with the crew, in which one was killed and several wounded, the pirates managed to possess themselves of the ship. They secured all the valuables they could lay their hands upon, including a sum of \$2,185, bound fast the crew, and escaped.

The cause of Findlay, Richardson, and Co. v. Pitman and Co. was to have been heard on Aug. 2, the Chief Judge having, as already reported, given the plaintiffs the option of showing cause why the case recently heard before the Acting-Assistant Judge should not be appealed to Shanghai or reheard in part, or of declining to take any action. Mr. Davidson, who represented the plaintiffs, adopted the latter course. The Chief Judge will now consider the argument put in by Mr. Dickinson on behalf of the defendants, and will render his decision on his return from Hakodate, whither he is going in the *Iron Duke*.

Mr. Davis has brought his plans for watering the streets of this settlement into operation, and the community have had abundant opportunity of experiencing the grateful change he has brought about. Some decided action will have to be taken to prevent Mr. Davis losing money by his efforts. In the first place, he has laid out \$600 for his carts, \$250 for his pumps, and labour costs him \$10 a day. On the other hand, his receipts only amount to \$240 a month, and thus he loses money on the employment of labour alone, to say nothing of the \$750 first cost of his material.

On the 22nd July, at the Bluff Gardens, a pyrotechnic display took place with every success. The Gardens were fairly attended, and soon after the appointed time the display commenced—serpents, rockets, and a thousand other fireworks, whose names are unknown, being let off, and apparently giving very general satisfaction.

Telegraphic communication between this port and Nagasaki is completed, and now only awaits the arrival of batteries from England.

A great number of shipping cases have been heard at H.B.M.'s Consulate; they consist chiefly of the refusal of the crews to work.

The weather has been seasonably warm. The general health of

the settlement remains unaltered. The crops appear to promise well.

The man Schnerr, who was recently brought before the Austro-Hungarian Court on a charge of robbery, is to be removed to Shanghai for trial.

The buildings in connection with the new Custom-house are progressing satisfactorily.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Great Republic*, with advices from Yokohama to the 21st August, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst. The summary of news brought by this steamer as telegraphed to the New York press is unimportant, the only item of interest consisting of the statement that the Mikado has returned to Yedo.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGASAKI, AUG. 2 (VIA SAN FRANCISCO).

Yesterday morning the French and English mails of the 7th and 14th June arrived by the Pacific mail steamer *New York*; the latter in forty-four days from London. The mail leaving San Francisco on the 30th ultimo is not due here until the 31st instant. Almost every steamer bringing the mails via Europe, and taking them via San Francisco, have had their due dates to arrive fixed for Sunday morning at daylight, and their departures fixed for midnight on the same day. The company have much to answer for on the charge of Sabbath-breaking, and I believe that if another company starts who will give their attention to the avoiding of such inconvenient arrangements they will have the sympathies and support of shippers of cargo on their side. The public are getting very tired of the continual Sunday work, and are growing considerably, and I hear that the Rev. Henderson Burnside is endeavouring to get a memorial addressed to the agent here for transmission to headquarters, as the present state of things is the means of causing his church to be almost deserted. It would not matter in the least if people could see their way to prepare on the previous day, but this it is almost impossible to do before the receipt of the inward mail. To close all up on Saturday would suit everybody, and if the steamer came in on that day and left the same night it could make no difference to the company, whose vessels are often lying at Shanghai for several days.

Since my last letter of the 15th inst. the chief event has been the visit of the Mikado, who landed here on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at six o'clock, and left again on the Monday following at the same hour. His visit is regarded as one of very great importance, owing to the sweeping changes it will assuredly bring about. The appearance of the Sovereign in a foreign suit of clothes has been too much for the native population, who, instead of regarding him as a heavenly being, and being awed by his presence, have changed their views now that they find him to be but human. Of course rumours have been plentiful amongst a superstitious and ignorant people like the Japanese lower class, and foreigners who are looked up to for information by the former have been treated to some of the wildest inventions imaginable. It is quite clear to everyone that so far as Nagasaki is concerned the Mikado's spiritual reputation is irrecoverably gone, and that to secure the feelings of loyalty from his subjects it will be necessary to raise the minds of men to a higher standard by educational measures, by the diffusion of useful knowledge of every kind. I have even heard that foreigners are to be found who are of opinion that a great mistake has been made by his Majesty's advisers in allowing him to appear as he did. When you hear of such expressions as these, and from those who are supposed to entertain progressive views, it leads one to suppose that Japanese statesmen are in advance of some of the Western folks. Nothing short of breaking down and destroying old prejudices will do any good for Japan. The people of the present generation require treating like children at first, as without being led they cannot be expected to do anything of their own accord after being in the leading strings of a paternal Government so many years. The *Nagasaki Express* gives the following account of the Mikado's movements during his stay here:—

On Sunday morning, the 22nd July, as early as 7 A.M., his Majesty paid a visit to the Gon Rei of Nagasaki-ken at his official residence, and later in the morning the two Government works—the Akanora factory and the Patent Slip—were visited. At the latter the Japanese steamer *Sawatow* was hauled on the gridiron in his presence. After this had been accomplished, he inspected the machinery, and had the working of it explained to him, in which he appeared to take great interest. Mr. Blaikie, the manager of this establishment, and his assistants, Messrs. Gill and Douglas, were presented with a *souvenir*, which will no doubt be regarded by them as a pleasant reminiscence of his Majesty's visit. The site of the dry dock on the other side of the harbour, where the work has been suspended for a long time, was not inspected, probably as it is an undertaking existing only on paper. It was originally intended that a visit should be made to the Custom-house, and to the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office, but this was not carried out. We understand that his Majesty was desirous of exchanging messages with the principal crowned heads of Europe, but this it was found would occupy too much time. In the evening the harbour presented a very pretty appearance; the Japanese fleet and several merchant steamers responded to the shore illuminations previously displayed. Every vessel had its bulwarks, &c., covered with lanterns from stem to stern, and their yards dressed in the same manner. The town and

suburbs were again illuminated, and fire-balloons were sent up. On the following morning, at six A.M., the Mikado left Ohata in his barge, and proceeded to the *Ryō-kan*, with a similar escort to what he had on landing, and embarked on board under the customary salute from the Russian corvette *Vetiaz*, the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, and Japanese vessels, and by eight o'clock the squadron had passed the point en route for Kumamoto, with the exception of the *Kasuga kan*, which did not leave until Wednesday.

The temporary apartments occupied by his Majesty have been thrown open to visitors, and numbers have availed themselves of the permission given to make an inspection of them during the week. The native tradesmen who have supplied articles for his Majesty's use are proud of the honour conferred upon them, and will not be slow in turning it to account. "Confectioner, &c., to his Majesty," will no doubt be inserted in their business announcements in a similar manner to that adopted in Europe. By command of the Mikado the Governor of Nagasaki has addressed a letter to the Consuls representing the Treaty Powers, requesting them to thank their countrymen for the cordiality displayed.

The illuminations which this community exhibited on the occasion of the Mikado's visit were extremely successful, and, as these were the first which have been given to him, they are rendered of much greater interest than they would have been had they been simply a copy from some other place. This is the second occasion on which Nagasaki has been first in the field in this line—the first being when the Duke of Edinburgh paid a visit here. The next attempt at a similar display will be made when the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who is expected here next month, arrives.

Of general news there is not much to give. The case of "P.M.S.S. Company v. Gribble" has been heard, but the verdict has not yet been given by Sir Edmund Hornby, who left by last steamer for Yokohama, from whence judgment is to be delivered. Another case, "Boeddinghaus, Dittiner and Co. v. Gribble," as agents for Holt's line of steamers, has been heard before Mr. Marcus Flowers in H.B.M.'s Provincial Court, and has resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The claim was for cargo delivered in bad condition, and part of which had been lost, owing to the cases being broken.

Business has scarcely revived since the Mikado's departure, but some extensive settlements of tobacco have been made, which it is believed are intended for London. Nebus are quoted 395 per \$100. Exchange on London 4s. 8d. nominal. Freight to London nominal, as there is no vessel on the berth.

CHINA.

—O—
TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, July 30.

The French corvette *Linois* arrived at Taku on the 22nd July with M. L. de Geoffroy and suite, and on their arrival the gunboat *Couleune* steamed alongside, and his Excellency was received by Mr. Dillon, French Consul. They proceeded at once to Tientsin, and arrived there on the evening of the 23rd. On the 25th his Excellency and suite, with his mounted escort, paid an official visit to Li-Hung Chang, the Viceroy—the first time a Foreign Minister has gone to Tientsin with a fully mounted escort and staff; and no doubt the Viceroy was rather surprised to see such a contrast to the suite of other Foreign Ministers, which generally consists simply of an interpreter. Li-Hung Chang returned the Minister's call on the 26th inst.; arriving with a miserable suite of a few Mandarins on ponies, and dirty followers. Mons. Geoffroy's dignified tone and gentlemanly bearing rather surprised the Viceroy. In the cool of the evening Mons. Geoffroy rode into the city, attended by his suite, and visited the graves of those who were so cruelly massacred by the Chinese on the 20th June, 1870, and was deeply affected at the sight before him. He also visited the Cathedral, which is to be restored by the Chinese Government. On Saturday, the 27th, Mons. Geoffroy left by boats for Tungchow, en route to Peking. His escort was fully mounted, and the boats left whilst the French gunboat *Couleune* was firing a salute of fifteen guns. Mons. Dillon, the French Consul, Count de Kergamint, and other gentlemen on H.E.'s staff, with the mounted escort, left on the 29th by road, to await the arrival of Mons. Geoffroy at Tungchow, when the procession will be formed for Peking, and Mons. Geoffroy is expected to arrive at the French Legation on the 1st August. Whilst Mons. Geoffroy was at Tientsin a battery of Krupp's steel guns arrived per *Shantung*, costing the Chinese Government, they say, about \$8,000 each gun; and Li-Hung Chang lost no time in sending them to the new forts between this and Taku. A further lot of guns is shortly expected; together with a supply of torpedoes lately arrived from England, by the steamer *Craigforth*.

Heavy rains have set in at this place.

SHANGHAI.

We have advices from this port to the 11th August. The P. and O. mail from London June 28 arrived out on the 7th August, the same steamer bringing the French mail of 21st June, which had been delayed by the accident to the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Donnai*. The following summary of News is from the *North China Herald* and *Shanghai Courier* :—

M. Vignale, Consul-General for Italy, has resigned the position of Senior Consul, which had fallen to him on the departure of Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Consul-General. During the few months for which he has held the position, M. Vignale has been indefatigable in his exertions to fulfil the duties devolving upon the senior in the consular body, in a way creditable to that influential corporation and advantageous to the foreign community, both in its commercial and municipal relations with the Chinese authorities. M. Vignale leaves shortly for Japan, and Mr. Alabaster, H.B.M.'s Acting-Consul, has been appointed Consular Delegate, to act in the name of the Senior Consul.

The bulk of the Grey Shirtings settled during the week have been mildewed. It is matter for surprise, and, we may add, no little regret, that our Chamber of Commerce does not give this evil some consideration. It is surely widespread and serious enough to call for some remonstrance. We know that it is altogether vain for individuals to seek redress in Manchester, for, by some mysterious process, unknown to us and to the majority of China merchants, the damaged specimens (bales and pieces selected by disinterested surveyors, and packed in tin lined cases) forwarded to Manchester have turned out cleaner and sounder than when they were originally despatched from the warehouses, and Manchester men have hitherto repudiated all responsibility in consequence. Would it not be worth while to have the question of liability tried in a court of law at home? We believe every member of our Chamber of Commerce would heartily endorse any action the committee might see fit to take in this respect. Mildews are now the rule, and even the very best makes are no longer free from the imputation.

A meeting of the promoters of the Tramways Company has been held, at which the opposition likely to be raised to the scheme at the ratepayers' meeting was discussed. It was finally resolved that, to meet the views of those who are indisposed to see an experiment tried on the Bund, and also considering the probable delay which would occur in even the commencement of the present plans, the Tramways Company should at the forthcoming meeting only ask for permission to lay a single line of rails from the Soochow Creek end of the Fuhkien-road to the Yang-king-pang Creek. The sanction of the French Municipal Council for continuing the line to the North gate of the city will be afterwards sought for.

The new light at Woosung was shown for the first time on August 1. The new illuminated apparatus is a dioptric one of the fourth order, showing a fixed light over three-fourths of the circle, while the light of the remaining fourth is utilised by means of a reflector of silvered copper, which throws it across the entrance to the Woosung River. A white light is seen over the navigable channel, on each side of which a red light only is visible. There is but one lamp, in the centre of the apparatus, the colouring being effected by means of screens of ruby glass. The light consists of five lens rings in the centre, with as many prisms placed over, and three under it; these collect the rays of light diverging from the flame and throw them out towards the horizon. The lamp, which burns kerosene, is of peculiar form, to suit the apparatus. A lightning conductor of copper wire rope extends from the blocking deep into the soil at the base of the tower, where it is attached to a sheet of copper placed in a pit filled with charcoal. The tower is 48 feet high, square on the exterior, but round in the interior, with a spiral staircase of 68 steps. Bricks have been chiefly used in its construction, but the door facings, stairs, and top course are of stone from Ningpo. Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, has taken his departure for the North, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, Chief Lights' Engineer, in the steamer *Felshoo*, in conjunction with whom he will make a tour of inspection of the lights existing, in progress, or projected, for the guidance of navigation on the northern coasts and islands of China. The tour will occupy about a month, after which Mr. Hart will proceed to Peking, where he will arrive in time to see the transmission of proper documents to ensure the long-deferred and much-bungled opening of Hainan, which is semi-officially announced to take place early in October. An action likely to attract considerable public attention has been commenced in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court on the suit of Mr. James L. Brown, barrister-at-law, and formerly a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, against Mr. Hart. Mr. Brown claims something like £7,000 for surveys, plans, estimates, superintendence, &c., in connection with certain lighthouses, harbour works and improvements in navigation at Ningpo, Foochow, and Canton, and for recommendations as to the clearing of harbour approaches by steam dredges—for some of which works Mr. Brown claims the merit of being the first of their kind in China.

At the Mixed Court, on the 7th August, a case was heard which may prove of some public interest. The captain and owners of the *Fuhle* steam-tug, through Mr. J. S. Baron, agent, handed over to the Court some 1,500 Foochow poles, the cargo, more or less, of a junk from Foochow to Canpu, which the *Fuhle* found in a state of distress near the light-ship, and brought safely into port. The object of placing the lumber in the custody of the Court was in order that it might adjudicate on the same, so as to secure to the *Fuhle* the reward claimed per agreement for salvage services. Mr. J. L. Brown appeared on behalf of the captain, with the view of resisting the claim of the *Fuhle* to salvage, on the ground that she rendered only the customary

services of a tug steamer. After hearing the pleadings at some length, the Court reserved judgment.

The English mail last received has taken only thirty-eight days and fifteen hours in transit from London. From a few notes of the voyage of the *Hindustan* as far as Aden, we find that in one day's steaming she did 336 miles, or fourteen knots an hour. If the P. and O. Company's new boats go on like this, we may count on a material shortening of the tedious voyage to and from England.

The last of the road steamer has been shipped by the *Sin Nansing* for Tientsin. As the machinery had to be taken rather minutely to pieces, however, to facilitate shipment, it will be some time before it can be put together again, but we may hope to hear in a month or two that this interesting innovator has at last developed into a thing of life and action.

Mr. Burge R. Lewis, the United States Consul-elect for Hainan, has arrived here on a visit, to recruit his health, which has been seriously impaired by the discomforts and privations to which he was exposed during a visit he made to Kiungchow, to make preliminary arrangements for his consulate. The voyage back to Hong Kong, in a native junk, occupied eight days of most unwholesome weather.

The rebuilding of the British Consulate has reached the pitch of the eaves, and the massive roof-trees are being prepared to cover it in.

By an Imperial edict of the 8th July, the father of the Empress elect was raised to a dukedom of the third rank, while the honour was raised to a ladyship of the first degree, with all the honours of a duchess.

NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGPO, JULY 23, 1872.

The summer through which we are now passing, and the strength of which was broken, we hope, two days ago by a thunderstorm of unusual severity, has been remarkable for its late arrival, and its fierce heat when once upon us. There was no real summer heat till June 30, though we had many hot days in April; but from June 30 till July 21, with little cessation, the heat by night as well as by day has been very great. In some foreign houses the thermometer has touched 100 deg.; and in none did it fail to rise above 90 deg. for three weeks in succession. The heat of summer and the sleeplessness caused thereby are supposed by some persons to excite the otherwise apathetic Chinese to thoughts of violence if not to deeds of blood. Certain it is that not only the Tientsin massacre, but also the numerous kidnapping excitements and assaults on mission or mercantile premises have taken place chiefly in the summer. The Chinese, like the Athenians, having an eager appetite for news, are driven in the sultry summer nights and under the full moon to invent intelligence and concoct rumours, and now that the "long-haired" are extinguished the most fertile topic is, of course, the "red-haired." I notice, therefore, with thankfulness the remarkable freedom from rumour and excitement amongst the people during this remarkably trying summer. Earlier in the year the word was passed from mouth to mouth amongst the city and country people that the foreigners' prestige was gone in Ningpo, and that we should soon be driven out, but nothing has yet occurred in fulfilment of the reports.

I trust this repose is not a lull before a storm. There must be, one would hope, some sincere friendly feeling at head quarters to account for this quiet below. The Imperial marriage in October, however, and the Audience Question, more weary and protracted, though more direct than the Indirect Claims, make one somewhat anxious for the future. One longs for a little of the more positive policy of Japan. Either honestly persecute or honestly tolerate Christianity. Either say to foreigners be good enough to clear out, or cease muttering such sentiments in secret; and open the gates of the Empire wide to mercantile and philanthropic enterprise. I confess that when reading the extract from Lord Elgin's correspondence I tremble for England's future in China. Have overbearing conduct, injustice, harshness and meanness, stained too often our past career in dealing with this Empire; and must not the retribution come? One turns with some comfort to the list of philanthropic efforts for the good of the Chinese given by your correspondent, "E. W. S.," from Shanghai. Ningpo and other open ports and cities of the Empire could add to that list; and one ventures on the hope that those "troublesome people," the missionaries, to whom your correspondent alludes, "always getting themselves and others into trouble," will yet be found to have averted trouble from their fellow countrymen.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to 17th Aug.; the French mail from London 5th July arrived out on the 11th August. The following items of intelligence are taken from the *Overland China Mail*:-

The half-yearly meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 14th August, Mr. T. Pyke presiding. The chairman having read the report—which was published in our last issue—said that he would draw the attention of shareholders to one item in the accounts. As most present

knew, the Bank was interested in the sugar refinery at East Point. To meet any possible liability the directors had deemed it prudent to set aside a sufficient sum in this connection to place the accounts of the Bank on a satisfactory footing. The report was then carried unanimously, as was also a motion that Messrs. Forbes and Lemann be confirmed as directors, and the meeting separated.

A meeting of the China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company was held the same day. The statement of the working of the company for the half year ending 31st December, 1871, was not satisfactory, inasmuch as only \$1,192.54 appeared at the credit of the working account, and, after appropriating \$400 to the compensation of themselves and the auditors, the directors recommended the balance to be carried forward to the next account. The report was adopted.

The following is the report of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, for the six months ended 30th June, to be presented at the meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 20th August:-

The Docks have been well employed during the six months under review. The sum of \$25,000.00 has been written off, as recommended in last report. The gross earnings of the company for the six months amount to \$334,278.79, on which there is a net profit of \$59,715.75. The debt due to the estate of John Lamont in the last report stood at \$70,000.00, and within the last half year \$45,000.00 has been paid off, (including the \$30,000.00 mentioned in last report), thus leaving the debt at \$25,000.00. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. for the half year be paid, together with \$6,000.00 to contributing shareholders. The amount available for distribution, including \$1,680.32 brought forward from last half year, is \$61,396.07, which is distributed thus:-Dividend 3 per cent. for the half year, \$30,000.00; to contributing shareholders, \$6,000.00; directors' fees, \$2,500.00; auditors' fees, \$250.00; total, \$38,050.00, leaving \$22,646.07. And the directors also recommend to write off for depreciation a sum of \$20,617.34, leaving a balance to be carried to new account of \$2,028.73.

Mr. Keswick having left the colony, the board have filled the vacancy by electing Hon. Mr. Whittall as chairman. The board have appointed Mr. A. F. Chambers as auditor, in place of Mr. James Hart, and this appointment will have to be confirmed by the shareholders.

The Austrian Consul-General has received a telegram from his Government authorising him to charter a steamer, or arrange for steam freight, for all articles intended for the Vienna Exhibition. This will allow intending exhibitors to send home their articles free of charge, and will doubtless add considerably to the inducements before held out. Nearly all the ports are contributing more or less fully, Shanghai and Canton, as is natural, offering the best field wherein to obtain suitable objects. The arrangements for transit will, we understand, be completed in two or three months.

The steamer *Sunshine* went on shore on a reef three miles west of Breaker Point at daylight of 12th August, during thick weather. The fore compartment is full of water, and it is said that the stern swings clear of the reef. Fortunately she has but little cargo on board. The steamer *Kwangtung* arrived at the scene of the wreck on the 13th, and left again for the purpose of getting assistance.

The Chinese procession is fixed to come off on the 20th August, but the *Ta Chiu* ceremony (exhibition) will be opened on the 19th at West Point. We learn that the amount of subscription is verging on \$16,000. The two largest subscribers are the Fook Mow Loong and Hung Foong Hongs, each contributing \$373, and we understand that lots were cast to determine which of the two should appear at the head of the list of subscribers. The procession will parade the streets for three days, but the exhibition will be kept up for five days and nights.

The Pier and Godown Company laid down a screw mooring on the west side of the new pier on 12th Aug. As the permanent buoy is not ready, the chain will be buoyed by a small buoy for the present. The company have also one screw buoy moored in its place off the east side of the new pier.

A large "peep show" is now open in one of the rooms below the new Chinese Theatre. It contains views of several of the battle-fields in the late Franco-German war, and includes portraits of Napoleon III. and two or three French generals. The Chinese appear to patronise the show somewhat extensively.

The notorious character Lee Ayee, who was sentenced last year to seven years' penal servitude and three whippings for robbery with violence, has made a desperate attack on Mr. Alfred Grey, warden of the gaol. This he did striking him a heavy blow with his fist on the back of the head. Lee Ayee was the same man who attacked Dr. Kane, and who subsequently attempted to throw Inspector Grey over a precipice. The matter was reported to the Governor, and Lee Ayee was sentenced to receive thirty-six strokes of the lash.

A daring attack has been made upon an opium shop at Fatshan by an armed party of five men, who threatened the inmates should they raise any alarm. They succeeded in plundering money and property to the value of over \$800.

The circumstances of the duel between the Spanish Consul, M. Checa and the ex-Peruvian Consul at Macao have been investigated at the Police-court. M. Checa has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, on a charge of conspiracy with others to take away human life.

The share and general brokers held a meeting on the 12th

August, and drew up a resolution adverse to the proposed Ordinance.

A temple has been burned at Canton, involving an estimated loss of \$40,000.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, Aug. 16, 1872.

Since I last wrote the most important topic of political interest—of which, by the way, you will see no mention in the northern papers, though the *China Mail* publishes it as authentic—is the renoucement by Germany of her treaty with China. You will doubtless be able to ascertain full particulars from authentic sources at home, so I shall not risk carrying coal to Newcastle by giving you our crude ideas out here. If, as I believe, the news be true, it will have an important effect on Chinese policy.

Locally the chief subject of interest is the committal of Senor Checa, Consul for Spain at this port, for trial at the next criminal sessions on a charge of conspiracy with others not in custody to attempt to take human life. The Acting French Consul, who acted for his notorious opponent—fancy an affair of honour with a convicted murderer, for convicted Torre Bueno was, and sentenced, moreover, to fourteen years' incarceration, though the Macao council, composed of men who are supposed to be above bribery, quashed the conviction—was put in the witness-box and literally "bounced" out of his evidence. However, you will find all that in the papers. Mr. Whitall, much to the indignation of a good many, who don't see why councillorship should be hereditary in the East Point firm, has taken Mr. Keswick's place as M.L.C., at least he has been sworn in since my last—and signalled his first appearance by a furious onslaught upon the Pier Company, which at a distance of a mile has dared to project an obstruction remotely affecting East Point waters. Sir Arthur Kennedy is much liked, but is rather too pro-Chinese, not quite understanding that there are not above six Chinese in Hong Kong who would be deemed eligible visiting friends by a mandarin's runner. The conduct of the Chinese Hospital is just at present being strongly discussed. According to the statements made in defence of the Government, Sir R. Macdonnell gave it \$115,000, to encourage the native system of dirt, inhumanity, and gross ignorance. Others maintain that, though the medical treatment of the patients was left to Chinese discretion, what may be termed "the surgery of common sense" was to be insisted on—that is, that though no patients could be obliged to submit to operations or take our medicine, clean bandages and sensible general treatment was to be insisted on under the supervision of the Colonial surgeon. My private impression is that the common sense party will carry their point of insuring either proper treatment or the withdrawal of the grant. It is a pity that we cannot get at Sir R. Macdonnell's intention. If he sees the *London and China Telegraph* with this letter he might perhaps be induced to let us know what it was.

Who is to be the China champion in Parliament now that Colonel Sykes is dead? We want some one badly. The blockade question still aggravates the mercantile mind, and nothing but Imperial interference will settle it. The question put in a familiar way is "If you live in a bottle has anyone a right to station himself in the neck and levy tolls on everything passing?" The idea of conceding to a Power whom we are afraid to trust in matters regarding a few dollars—*vide* extraterritoriality clause in the Treaty—full sovereign rights in her own waters is intensely absurd, and would be amusing if it did not hamper our trade. Sir Arthur says he cannot go beyond his instructions from home, but frankly acknowledges that another war with China is almost inevitable before things will get straightened out properly.

Our local debating society has proved a great success. Forty-eight members have enrolled themselves, and more promise to come. The amateur philharmonic now numbers twenty-four volunteer instrumentalists, but the society is not yet constituted.

The Great Northern Telegraph has broken down again. There is a mystery about that cable. Some say it was tampered with on the way out; others say that, owing to neglect in not keeping the cable-tanks full of water, the insulating material got softened and injured. At all events it is constantly breaking down. We want opposition lines here badly; there is plenty of work for them, and if the shareholders would be content to pay expenses for a couple of years, a reliable line would yield a handsome dividend in a few years.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings dates from this port to the 25th August; the French mail, with London advices to the 19th July, arrived out on the 19th, and the following P. and O. mail of July 26 on the 24th August. The following summary of news is from the *Straits Times* :—

The business transacted by the Legislative Council has not been of a very interesting character, though one or two matters of importance were brought forward. There have been three meetings, viz., on the 16th, 20th, and 22nd Aug. Several Bills have been passed, among them being the Steam Vessels Bill, a Bill to amend the law relating to the Transportation of Prisoners, and a Bill to amend the Penal Code. Several other

Bills have been brought in and passed their second reading, notable among them being a Bill to make perpetual the preservation of the Peace Ordinance, and another to perpetuate the Dangerous Societies Ordinance. The former ordinance has been the subject of hot debate in times past, but it has been persisted in by Government as a necessity. Whether the making such a law perpetual will be permitted by the Secretary of State remains to be seen. The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, as it is called, is believed by many to be a most useless piece of legislation, and the desirability of making it a permanent statute may be doubted. At the meeting on the 20th, the Hon. Dr. Little called the attention of Government to the manner in which the Colonial medical officers carried out the provisions of an Order in Council of 1870 regarding infectious diseases, and also inquired regarding the quality of rice supplied to patients at the Pauper Hospital. At the next meeting, on the 22nd, H.E. the Governor said sufficient care had not been taken in carrying out the provisions of the Order, but that the matter would now be remedied, and with regard to the rice supplied to the paupers in the hospital, the Colonial Secretary said he had found it to be very good, but to have been badly cooked. Who is to blame for this does not transpire in the official minutes. It is to be feared that the hospitals need a little sharper supervision.

At last the Contagious Diseases Ordinance is to be put into force, though, as a preliminary measure, it is only put into operation in the north division of the town. It comes into operation on the 1st Sept. It is hoped that the ordinance, as it exists here, will exert a very beneficial influence.

The Sporting Club have issued the programme for the autumn races, which are to extend over three days, commencing on the 30th September. As there are a number of horses in training, very good sport is anticipated.

From Klang and Salangore we hear very conflicting reports concerning the progress of the contending parties. At one time it asserted that Tunku dia Oodin has been actually driven out of the territory, and at another we hear that Mahdie and his followers are getting the worst of it. The truth, so far as we can ascertain, is that Tunku dia Oodin is holding his ground, and hopes to be able to restore order in a short time. The police have made several seizures of arms and gunpowder, believed to have been destined for Mahdie's forces. Some people think that H.M.S. *Zebra*, at present idle in harbour, might repeat the *Rinaldo's* visit to Salangore river last year, with a beneficial influence on the cause of order and peace.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The demand had been inactive throughout the interval. A moderate business had been done in Grey Shirtings at reduced figures. Yarns had declined in value, especially Nos. 16 to 24, of which large supplies had come to hand, causing a great depression in the market; a moderate demand had been made for Taffachelass at unaltered rates. Blankets had attracted some attention, and a few parcels had changed hands; other Woollens remained quiet. Small sales of T-Cloths had taken place, and the closing rates showed a tendency to advance. Metals continued dull of sale. Quotations were as follows:—GE Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., \$2.35 to 2.40 per piece; ditto, 8½ lbs. to 8¼ lbs. \$2.57½ to 2.62½; ditto, 9 lbs., \$2.92½ to 2.97½; GE White Shirtings, 56 to 60 reed, \$2.40 to 2.55; ditto, 64 to 72 reed, \$2.70 to 2.85; T-Cloths, 6 to 7 lbs., \$1.70 to 2.15. Turkey Reds Shirtings, \$0.85 to 1.00 per lb. Taffachelass, double welt, \$2.60 to 2.95; ditto single welt, \$2.40 to 2.70. Velvets, Black, \$12.00 to 14.00 per piece. Cotton Yarn: Nos. 16 to 24, \$43.50 to 44.50 per picul; ditto, 28 to 32, \$48.75 to 49.50; ditto, 38 to 42, \$48.00 to 50.00. Cloth, Medium and Broad, \$1.10 to 1.85 per yard; Lastings, \$13.00 to 13.50 per piece; Long Ella, Assorted, \$6.00 to 6.50. Lead, \$5.50 to 6.00 per picul. Iron: Nail rod, \$3.50 to 4.65 per picul; Bars, \$4.00 to 4.60.

HANKOW.—The business of the fortnight had not been large, but there had been an improvement in the demand, especially for Woollens. The River Yangtze was steadily falling, and all probability of a continued flood seemed at an end. Grey Shirtings: Quotations much about the same as for last mail, the only change being a decline of about one candareen per piece in best qualities of all weights. White Shirtings only saleable in retail quantities. T-Cloths continued neglected. Drills: A comparatively large business transacted in English at rather enhanced rates, demand running upon medium qualities. Jeans: Limited inquiry. Fancy Cottons: Moving more freely, but without improvement in value. Woollens and Worsted: Long Ella: Good inquiry, chiefly speculative character, and fair sales at rather higher rates. Camlets: More doing; prices ranged from Tls. 13.80 to 15.80. Spanish Stripes have sold in moderate quantities at former rates. Figured Orleans realised fully previous prices; marked improvement in the demand. Metals: Lead: Very small business done; rates as previously advised. Quicksilver: Nominally quoted Tls. 72.00 per picul; no sales reported.

SHANGHAI.—The Piece Goods market had been quiet, and a slight decline in the price of 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings and Mexican T-Cloths was noticeable. Other fabrics, however, had fairly maintained former values, and the holders of Drills, and of all kinds of Woollens, were firm for higher rates. The deliveries, chiefly for the river ports, continued satisfactory, and the stock of Grey Shirtings for the first time since November last year was under two million pieces. Grey Shirt-

INGS: Buyers steadily refused to give over Tls. 1.71 for 7 lbs. goods, at which their wants had been fairly supplied; 8½ lbs. D whurst's Eagles realised from Tls. 1.00 to 1.93, and ordinary chops Tls. 1.85 to 1.89; mildewed Tls. 1.82 to 1.84. Heavy Shirtings sold at Tls. 2.64 to 2.67. White Shirtings: Ordinary 64-reed asked for, and Tls. 1.94 refused for Stewart's "Lion and Flag;" Dewhurst's 64-reed placed at Tls. 2.18; 44-reed at Tls. 1.74. T-Cloths: No market for Mexican, and business entirely in the lower counts; extra fine quality Dewhurst's 6 lbs. "T." sold at Tls. 1.25; 7 lbs. "T." at Tls. 1.43. Drills: A further rise in value established; Dutch, Tls. 3.09 to 3.05; English, Tls. 3.10 to 3.16. Jeans and Shetlands very slow of sale. Fancy Cottons: Damasks, Tls. 4.30 to 4.68; Chintzes, Tls. 1.55 to 1.67½; Dyed Brocades and Gentian Shirtings, Tls. 2.75 and 2.50; Muslins, 8 mace; Velveteens, 1m. 3c.; Spotted Shirtings, White and Dyed, and White Brocades unsaleable. Woollens: There had not been a large trade; Cumlet, Tls. 15.35 to 15.65; Long Ells, Tls. 6.55 to 6.60 for C.P.H. Scarlet, Tls. 5.75 for Assorted; Lastings, Tls. 11.15 to 12.00; Crape Lastings, Tls. 9.00 to 9.60; Crape Lustres, Tls. 4.35; Figured Orleans, Tls. 3.85 to 4.10 for ordinary, Tls. 4.75 to 5.00 for fine; Spanish Stripes, Tls. 0.63 to 0.66½ per yard. Metals: Nail Rod Iron, No transactions. Lead: With but little inquiry, and news of a dull market in Hankow, prices were somewhat easier.

HONG KONG.—The import market during the interval had been quiet. The dealers appeared to be fairly supplied, and as importers all appeared to be desirous of realising in the expectation of lower prices ruling in Manchester, values of Cotton Goods showed no improvement upon former quotations. Cotton Yarn: 16/24s changed hands to a very limited extent; common chops very quiet, and really fine makes although in small stock neglected. 28/32s in limited supply, but inquiry slack. Importers firm. 38/42s. of inferior chops slightly declined, but favourite kinds steady. Grey Shirtings: 7 lb., no alteration owing to absence of demand. 8.4 lb. met few buyers at a decline of 5 cents. Large clearances of spotted and mildewed made. 9 to 10 lb. not in request. White Shirtings: 54/60 reeds declined 10 cents, owing to forced sales. 64/66 reeds nominal. 68/72 reeds had a downward tendency. T-Cloths: 6 lb. difficult to move even at a decline. 7 lb. common exceedingly quiet at a decline of 1 to 2 cents. 6 lb. Mexicans not moved. 7 lb. Mexicans only wanted to a very retail extent. Dewhurst's MT \$2.08, Hand and Branch, \$2.12½. 8 lb. Mexicans showed a further decline. Fancy Goods neglected. Woollens and Worsteds: unchanged. Metals: A further considerable advance in Bar, Hoop and Round Iron. Lead is neglected.

MANILA.—The market for Plain Staples continued very languid and values had further declined. Considerable quantities of sea-damaged goods had been forced on the market, which had had the effect of weakening the demand for perfect goods. Coloured Goods were, on the whole, in better demand, and particular styles were fairly saleable at remunerative rates. The bulk of the stocks was, however, of poor patterns and only saleable at losing prices. Yarns were in heavy supply and extremely difficult of sale even at low and losing rates.

SINGAPORE.—The following is taken from Messrs. Boustead's Circular:—39-inch Grey Shirtings: 8½ lbs. in poor inquiry at \$2.55 to \$2.57½; 7 lbs. pressed for sale, and lower; 6 lbs. taken at \$1.92½ to \$1.95. 45-inch in little request. 32-inch T-Cloths: 4 lbs. to 4½ lbs. low qualities sold at irregular prices; 5 lbs. asked for at \$1.35 to \$1.37½; 6 lbs. in less demand; 7 lbs. dull sale. 32-inch Grey Madapollams: 2½ lbs. in moderate inquiry at \$18 to \$18.50. All other Cotton Goods had been very quiet, and no sales of importance had transpired. Canelets firm at previous rates. Long Ells quite neglected. Scarlet Spanish Stripes in moderate request, and stocks reduced. Lastings not inquired for. 40s Grey Yarn: Prices without change, but hardly any inquiry.

PENANG.—There has been no improvement in the market; great inactivity prevailed, and prices ruled in favour of buyers, who, however, were only purchasing for immediate requirements.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Owing to the receipt of discouraging advices by mail from America business for some time was quiet, but had since become brisker, and settlements of all grades from Medium to Choice had been made to the extent of 8,000 piculs, the bulk having been of Fine leaf. Supplies had been plentiful, the quality was fair, but showed a falling off, being rather mixed with the second crop coming in. Prices had been irregular, owing to some dealers being anxious to sell before the close of the native half-year, and in some instances concessions had been obtained for the Medium grades, of which there had been some lower classes on offer; the higher grades however maintained previous quotations; the stock was slightly increased, and large supplies of the second crop were expected. The P.M.S.S. Japan sailed on the 22nd July with 190,690 lbs. for New York, 149,788 lbs. for San Francisco, 29,218 lbs. for Chicago, and 10,987 lbs. for Boston; the Clara Bell took 120,345 lbs. for San Francisco, and the Polly Lewis sailed on the 26th July, with 461,722 lbs. from this port for New York, but had since put back for repairs; the Leander and Eastern Chief were loading for New York. Quotations ruled as follows:—Common and good common, nominal, \$28 per picul; medium, \$31 to 35; good medium, \$37 to 40; fine \$42 to 45; finest, \$46 to 50; choice, \$52 and upwards.

KIUKIANG.—The arrivals of Green had been 4,837 half-chests, out of which one chop had been settled at Tls. 36.25 per picul.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer and Co.'s report says:—The high range of price current on our market has greatly curtailed business during the past fortnight, compared with what had been doing previously, although settlements aggregate more than during the corresponding fortnight last year. As compared with then, however, the shipments to Shanghai on native account show a marked difference—21,770 chests, against 39,570 chests in 1871. The second crop is now pretty well all to hand, and shows a falling-off of between two and

three million pounds. Third crop Teas will be down in a day or two; three or four musters are being shown privately already, but they are insufficient to form any opinion with regard to quality. There is no change much to notice in prices, considered in regard to the value of the Tea; the range of price is lower, but only in keeping with the quality on offer. While last year the bulk of the second crop Teas were settled between Tls. 15 to 20 per picul, in the present season it is only during the past fortnight that anything has been settled under Tls. 18 per picul, of course with the exception of Shuntan packed Teas; and it is also noteworthy that nothing has been settled so far under a laid-down cost in London of 1s. 1d. We estimate total arrivals to date, exclusive of Ningchow Tea at 42,784,100 lbs., against last year 44,774,100 lbs. Customs export to 1st August was 39,604,624 lbs., against 41,816,123 lbs., or including Ningchows 44,542,663 lbs., against 45,169,647 lbs. The steamer Russia is in port loading for Odessa.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The settlements which had transpired since the 27th July amounted to 20,400 chests and 24,900 half-chests, against 32,400 chests, and 21,500 half-chests in corresponding period last year. Previous quotations had been fairly maintained throughout the fortnight, and there was no change in rates. Fair to medium Oopacks and Ningchows still commanded prices about Tls. 9 per picul over those current last year, the lower grades costing Tls. 18 to 19.50, equal to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., we make fully Tls. 4 dearer, the same class of Teas being procurable then at Tls. 14 to 15.50, and realised at home on a good market 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Attention of buyers had been principally directed to Oopacks and Ningchows selling at Tls. 23, equal to 1s. 3½d., to Tls. 26, equal to 1s. 6d. A few parcels slightly better than the ordinary run of the Teas on offer had brought Tls. 28 to 32, equal to 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d., we consider them relatively dear. The quantity of Shuntan packed Tea to hand was limited, there was, however, a fair quantity of common Hohow offering without finding buyers, low grades being in disfavour and rates asked above those current at home. Early in the fortnight supplies came to hand more freely than for some time past, but at the close they were coming in more moderate quantities. Late arrivals of second crop were very inferior in quality, there were but few desirable Teas amongst them; particular attention was called to this, as it enhances the value of the early shipments and should give confidence at home. Export 38,948,071 lbs. against 37,652,121 lbs., and stock 39,260 chests against 46,500 same date last year. Green Tea: Advices from America continued unsatisfactory, the stock held there was large, and rates for fine lines not remunerative; prices here in consequence had given way, and a decline of one to two taels were quoted; holders were anxious to quit at ruling rates, but buyers continued to act with caution. Settlements for the fortnight about 40,000 half-chests and 14,000 boxes at Tls. 35.00 to 60.00 proportion for Ping-ney, some fine lines selling at Tls. 70.00. Fychow and Teenkais Tls. 37.00 to 50.50, and Shanghai packed Tls. 35.00 proportion.

FOOCHOW.—During the greater part of the interval the Congou market had been quiet, with drooping prices, until near the close, when Teamen made a concession of about one tael in prices of grades above common, which led to increased purchases, particularly on Australian account, and for that quarter there were several buyers. The stock of Congou was tolerably large, and, as third crop leaf cost less than the second, Teamen were anxious to realise at the ruling quotations, but they refused at the moment to give way more. The third crop Congous were more satisfactory in quality, having more point and character than the second crop, but many of them were objectionably dusty. In Sou-chongs a few transactions had taken place at slightly easier rates. The Oolong market remains unopened, owing to the excessive demand on the part of the holders; most of the fine parcels had been placed on the market. Scented Teas had been sold to a fair extent at a reduction of about one tael. Settlements had been—Congou: 27,487 chests at Tls. 7.8 to 8.8 o.b. for dust to siftings; Tls. 10.8 to 13.8 o.b. for broken leaf; Tls. 15.8 to 18.3 o.b. for ordinary to good common; Tls. 19.8 to 23.3 o.b. for flavour to medium; to Tls. 27.8 o.b. for good medium. Souchong: 1,253 chests at Tls. 18.3 to 22.8 o.b. for low common to common; Tls. 26.8 o.b. for medium; Tls. 31.8 to 38.8 o.b. for fine to finest. Oolong: 287 half-chests at Tls. 18.8 o.b. for low common; Tls. 24.8 o.b. for a chop called Oolong but not true Oolong. Scented Tea: 10,763 boxes Caper at Tls. 21.55 to 25.5 o.b. for common to medium; Orange Pekoes, at Tls. 24.8 to 29.9 o.b. for medium to good medium. Flowery Pekoe, at Tls. 20.8 to 43.3 o.b., 616 chests.

AMOI.—Since the 7th Aug. about 8,000 half-chests of Oolongs had been settled at the quotations then ruling. Choice Teas continued to command full prices, but the demand for medium and lower grades was weak at the close. Arrivals had been 131,237 half-chests, and settlements 126,783 half-chests, leaving a stock of 4,454 half-chests. The Aurora Australia and Tamerlane were still loading for New York, and the Xin Lin for Boston. Rate of freight by all three vessels was £3 10s. per ton. The steamship Cyphrenes is expected for New York.

CANTON.—Fair transactions had resulted, as holders had made concessions which induced buyers to resume operations. Common to medium Scented Capers had been bought at a decline of one to two taels, though the better kinds had not given way so much in price. Scented Orange Pekoes, though lower than previously quoted, had been less freely parted with than Capers.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had continued in the same active state as last reported, and a large business had been done, resulting in the settlement of about 1,000 bales, the bulk of which were Hank sorts. Arrivals had been exceedingly large, consequently dealers had shown some anxiety to meet buyers, and a decline in prices of about \$25 per picul for medium and inferior Hanks had resulted. A parcel of Kakeda Oshu had been purchased at \$760 per picul. Settlements, Hank sorts, 850 bales; other sorts, 150 bales; total, 1,000 bales. Quotations, including all charges in Yokohama and London, Exchange 4s. 8d. 6 months' sight, were as follows:—Hanks, Mybush and Sinchu, extra, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 3d.; best, 29s. 7d. to 31s. 2d.; medium, 27s. 8d. to 29s. 3d.; inferior, 25s. 7d. to 27s. 4d.; Hamatski medium, 28s. 1d. to 29s. 3d.; Coahu medium, 26s. 7d. to 27s. 8d.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Skeggs and Co.'s Circular is as follows:—Our last circular was dated the 27th July, and the following week's business was limited to about 1,500 bales, buyers being less sanguine since the receipt of unfavourable telegrams, and dealers on the other hand determinedly refusing to lower the prices of any Silk with character. Chops were taken at Tls. 590, Blue Elephant Tls. 530, and Red Peacocks Tls. 515. Market sorts were quoted Tls. 5 to 10 lower, but frequently so only in the buyer's opinion. During the present week business has again been limited to about 1,800 bales, of which over 300 are Re-reels and best Kahings for America. Purchases for the European market are on a much smaller scale than has lately been usual, as dealers maintain the price of good Silks, and it is only in the common and undesirable sorts that a decline of Tls. 5 to 10 can be quoted. Blue Elephants have fetched Tls. 530, and Red Peacocks Tls. 510.

CANTON.—Since the 31st July the market had been very active for the descriptions of Silks suitable for shipment to Europe, and a large business had been done. Prices being \$5.00 to 10.00 lower, a great many orders with limits had been executed, which the high rates ruling previously kept in abeyance. The third crop was all in, and musters of the fourth were expected in about a week from date; the crop was reported larger than the average, but the Silk again failed in cleanliness. Re-reels Silks had not been in much demand; some contracts had been entered into, but particulars were not known. Settlements for the last French mail supposed to be 950 bales, and for this mail 500 bales, a large proportion of which was composed of Market, or No. 4 Tsalles Reels. Stock estimated at from 600 to 700 bales.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For data see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8½d.
Shanghai " " ...	6s. 1d.	6s. 1½d. to 6s. 1½d.	6s. 1½d.
Canton " " ...	4s. 5½d. to 4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Hong Kong " " ...			
Macao " " ...	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 7d.
Singapore " " ...	4s. 8½d.		
Manila " " ...			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	313	230½
" Hong Kong ...	26½ to 27 dis.	
Bar silver ...	111.2.5	8½ prem.
Mexican dollars ...	73.8.0	7 per ct. prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New 70; Old, 70 per cent. prem. ex div.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$65 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 23 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, \$1,450 premium.
 Hotel Shares, 50 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, \$32 premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$122½ prem.
 Union Insurance Company, \$1,800 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 40 to Tls. 41 premium.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$47 to \$48 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$38 to \$39 premium.
 Indo-Chinese Sagar Company, \$52½ dis.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 39 to Tls. 40 premium.
 Hong Kong Distillery Company, \$5 dis.
 Hong Kong Pier and Godown Company, \$3 to \$10 dis.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, Aug. 1, Woodhall; from Cardiff, July 28, Seaforth; from Newcastle, 30, William Melhuish.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Aug. 6, Trafalgar (str.), Deucalion (str.); from Liverpool, 4, Yeavinger Bell; from London, previous to Sept. 28, Fontenay; from Swansea, Daylight; from Cardiff, Heike Rickmers.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, Aug. 18, Sir Harry Parkes; from Cardiff, 2, Sapphire, Avona; 3, Irato; 4, Furst Bismark, Eugenio, Whitehall; 14, Royal Oak; from Boston, 8, Nesutan.

At SINGAPORE.—From Glasgow, Aug. 19, Fitzpatrick; from Shields, 23, Crysolite; 23, Princess Louise; from Sunderland, Canada; from Hamburg, 24, Ariadne; from Rotterdam, Elly; from London, Sept. 19, Benledi; 26, Antenor (str.), Empress of India, Hong Kong (str.); from Clyde, Sree Singapore.

At PENANG.—From London, Glenroy (str.); Sept. 25, Gordon Castle (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, July 26, Polly Lewis.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 8, MacGregor (str.), Taitaing.

From FOOCHOW.—None.

From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Aug. 4, Falcon.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 21, MacGregor (str.); 22, Atma; for Boston, 20, Nellie Hastings.

From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 17, Ulva.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, Audax, Yedo; for New York, Leander, Eastern Chief, Jessie Isabel.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Deucalion (str.), Northampton, Weymouth, Annie Bragington, Leicester, Langstone; for New York, Cyphrenese (str.), Kalsow, Cashmere, Duke of Athol.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Sirius, Dana, Zenobia, Essex, Everest; for New York, Guinevere.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Wemyss Castle, Burdwan, Norman Court, William Ritsen; for New York, St. Paul, Cymbeline, Beemah.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Hotspur, Killarney; for Liverpool, Apples, Woolloomooloo; for Havre, Chilaubriand, Penzeur; for Boston, Chieftain.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London, £4 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, £4 dead weight; to New York £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 40 fast.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, £3 10s. steamers, £3 sailing vessels; to New York, £4 15s. steamers £3 10s., sailing vessels.

At FOOCHOW.—To London, £3 10s. to £4 steamers, £3 to £3 10s. sailing vessels.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—To London £3 to £3 10s.; to New York £2 10s. to £2 15s.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 per ton dead weight, £3 10s. light freight, per steamer, measurement £4.

At PENANG.—To London, £3 15 to £4 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
July 31 ...	Voorlichter	Shields	Batavia
" " ...	Catalina	Manila	London
Aug. 1 ...	Empress	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 2 ...	Louis	Falmouth	Hong Kong
" 4 ...	Wyberton	Aden	Bat. & Siam
" " ...	Undine	Shanghai	London
" " ...	Adelaide	Singapore	D.
" 5 ...	Electra	Batavia	Amsterdam
" 6 ...	Telanak	Amsterdam	Batavia
" 7 ...	Forward Ho	Manila	New York
" 8 ...	Frances	Passaroeang	Boston
" " ...	Herschel	Samarang	Falmouth
" " ...	Santos	Nagasaki	London
" " ...	Grenada	Passaroeang	Falmouth
" 9 ...	Black Adder	Foochow	London
" " ...	Carmanstershire	Macao	D.
" " ...	Killarney	Shields	Order
" " ...	Sooloo	London	Hong Kong

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

EARTHQUAKE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 7.30 yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, SEPT. 8.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8½ lbs., \$2.40 to 2.45. Cotton Yarn 16-24, \$123. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., ordinary \$1.68; 7 lbs. Mexicans, \$2.07. Canton Tea market quiet; prices lower; total of settlements, 440,000 boxes; stock, 50,000 boxes. Foochow market active at steady prices; total of settlements, 490,000 chests; stock, 84,000 chests. Total export of Tea from China and Japan for the season, 101,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 7½d.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 28.—Grey Shirtings 6½ catties, 8½ lbs., Tls. 1.8.7; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., ordinary, Tls. 1.1.3; 7 lbs. Mexicans, Tls. 1.5.1. Tea: Hankow and Shanghai markets quiet; stock, Shanghai black 24,000 chests, green 26,000 chests; freight by steamers, £8 10s. Silk: Quiet, No. 3 Tsalles, Tls. 580, No. 4, Tls. 520; total export from China and Japan for the season to England 33,000 bales, to the Continent 13,000 bales; stock, Shanghai 8,500 bales, Japan 1,500 bales. Exchange on London bank bills six m.s., 6s. 1½d.; Mexican dollars, Tls. 77.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 26.—Cotton Yarn, 40s, \$131; Grey Shirtings, 39-in., 8½ lbs., \$2.52½; 7 lbs., \$2.15. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., ordinary, \$1.65. Gambier, \$4.32½. Pepper: Black, \$12.50; White, nom. Tin \$38. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 6½d.

PENANG, SEPT. 26.—Tin, \$37; Pepper, black, \$12.35; white, \$93.85; Sugar, No. 2, \$5.10, No. 3, \$3.25; Cotton Yarn (Mule Twist) 40s \$130, 30s 117; Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.55; T-Cloths, 6 lbs. \$1.70. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 7½d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Sept. 23, at Bremerhaven, from Busseln, Nicolo Balestrero; 26, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Professor v.d. Boon Mesch; 28, at London, from Colombo, Calisto; off the Lisard, from Batavia, Vier Gebroeders; at New York, from China (via S.C.), Craigforth (str.); 29, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Robert Kerr; at Queenstown, from Macao, C. L. Hanning; 30, at London, from Ceylon, Khimjee Oodowjee.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25, from Newcastle, for Amboyna, Jacobs Helena; 24, from Hamburg, for Shanghai, Furst Bismark; 28, from Glasgow, for Singapore (via S.C.), Jeddah (str.); from Liverpool, for Batavia, Metis.

We understand that the steamers *Cheops* and *Galley of Lorne* will each take out about 900 tons of material for the extension of the Japan railways.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. A register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the *FAR EAST* and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

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The *LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS* is published weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum. The *"LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH"* is published weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1872.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has recently been felt and expressed in China that no steps have been taken by the Inspector-General of Customs towards establishing bonded warehouses at those ports on the coast where they are most urgently required. This delay is the more astonishing since the Chinese Government, in reply to the representations and memorials of the British merchants in China, has expressed itself willing to sanction their introduction, and went so far as to agree to the insertion of a rule in Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's Convention which provided that "at such of the Treaty Ports as may be expedient, bonded warehouses will be established, and regulations for their working will be drawn up by the Inspector-General of Customs, and the Superintendent at the port concerned." To the advantages of this system the merchants in China are fully alive, and we can therefore only suppose that the delay which has arisen in its adoption has been due to unwillingness on the part of the Custom-house authorities to co-operate with them. This supposition receives some colour from a remark made by Mr. HART at a meeting of the Mixed Commission appointed by the English and Chinese Governments to confer on points of international interest, with a view to the revision of the treaty, to the effect that "the rate of duties is so low in China that few merchants, if any, would take advantage of the bonded system if inaugurated." To this individual opinion of Mr. HART we would oppose the earnest desire for the establishment of such warehouses repeatedly advanced by some of the leading mercantile communities in China, and which found expression in the Rule of the ALCOCK Convention above-referred to. No one will deny the great ability which Mr. HART has very generally shown in dealing with international mercantile questions; but he will make a great mistake if on this point he any longer allows his own private opinion to outweigh the expressed conviction of those who are far better able to judge of the advantages of the bonded system than he can possibly be.

A BANQUET has been given by the Lord Mayor of London in honour of the visit of the Japanese Embassy. The proceedings are fully noticed in another column. The Ambassadors will proceed to Liverpool this day, and remain until the 4th proximo, and during their stay they will attend dinners to be given by the Mayor and by the Chamber of Commerce of the town. Several of the junior members of the Embassy are engaged in inspecting the tin mines of Cornwall.

THE case of the Messageries Maritimes against the Suez Canal Company has been concluded in Paris, but the judgment will not be given for a fortnight. The case was heard before the Tribunal of Commerce, and Judge DAGUIN was President, assisted by Judges SEGUIER and BOUILLET.

WE understand that the Japanese Prince HIGASHI, who has been for some time studying in England, will shortly return to Japan, owing to the death of his father.

THE CHINA CONSULAR SERVICE.

WE need offer no apology for again recurring to the subject of the inadequacy of the pay of the Consular officers in China, since even the recent Parliamentary Committee has gone so far as to admit that the salary of the juniors is insufficient to defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred by them. Unfortunately the recommendation which accompanied this admission, namely, that some allowances should be made to those at that time holding appointments as Student Interpreters, has not been adopted, and no hope of any increase of pay has been held out to the eight young gentlemen who have lately been appointed to the service, and who have thus begun their official career with the comforting assurance that they will not be able to live upon their pay. Such a state of things should not be allowed to exist for an hour. In no other branch of the public service is there such a marked and acknowledged inequality between the work performed and the pay received. Low as are the salaries of Government clerks in England they are yet adequate for the supply of the necessities of life, and even ensigns in Her Majesty's Regiments of Foot have been known to live upon their pay, but here are men who are compelled to exchange the comforts and congenial climate of their native land for the unhealthy ports of China, where fevers, dysentery, cholera, and the uncertain temper of the natives severally produce a depressing effect on the chances of their enjoying a long lease of life, and they are told they must either "borrow, beg, or steal" an annual sum to supplement their official income, or they must look forward to a career fruitful of debts and embarrassments. It cannot be argued that the nature of Consular duties is of so agreeable a character as to make their performance a pleasure, for it is well known that the work which falls to the portion of, at least, the juniors in a Consular office is little short of the dreariest drudgery, nor can it be said that the position enjoyed by the officials is of so elevated a kind as to form any recompense for their toil and labour. No, it is merely a question of giving a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It is no light thing to accept banishment, for the greatest part of one's life, from home and friends, and to work hard day after day in a climate that taxes the powers both of the mind and body to the utmost, and in common justice men who make this sacrifice and incur the numerous risks incident to life in China, deserve to be treated liberally by the country whose cause they serve.

The line of conduct pursued by the Foreign-office in making the appointments above-referred to is somewhat inexplicable. The evidence given before the Committee by Sir HARRY PARKES, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, and others well qualified to give opinions, tended to show that the Consular duties in China might be efficiently performed by a smaller staff of officials than are at present employed; and it was suggested that this alteration might best be effected by reducing the number of Student Interpreters at Peking to six. Had this advice been followed the saving effected in numbers would have enabled the Government to increase the scale of pay throughout the Service without adding a single penny to the estimates. But the bare idea of giving an increase of pay, however small, appears to be abhorrent to our present rulers, and, rather than perform this act of justice to men who well deserve every consideration, they, in the teeth of the most weighty evidence, have appointed eight Student Interpreters to swell the ranks of those at present studying at Peking, and eventually to add to the crush in a service which is already confessedly overmanned. In the multiplicity of interests near home which daily attract the attention of the English public, it is but too natural that the righteous claims of its servants in the Far East should be either overlooked or forgotten; but we are sure that a few moments' reflection on the present condition of the Consular officers in China would be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person that to grant them the benefit of an increased scale of pay would be nothing more than is both just and reasonable.

SECOND-CLASS PASSAGES.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—During, and some time anterior to, the Franco-Prussian war extensive alterations were made in the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes, with reference to an improved second-class ac-

commodation. There are now three classes instead of two, as formerly. The third corresponds with the P. and O. second, the passengers sleeping in a common room, and not being allowed the use of the quarter-deck. But it is the second-class of which I would speak. This is really now nothing but a slightly inferior first, the passengers being allowed full use of the quarter-deck, the same as the first-class. The hours of meals are the same, and the cabins are so arranged as to be all on one deck, indeed, they are only a continuation of the first-class berths. The second-class cabins are limited in number, and contain four berths each; the size both of berths, cabins and ports are exactly the same as the first, as also are the cabin fittings, and the linen is served as freely to one as to the other. The attendance is also similar. At every meal a sufficient number of French (not Chinese) *gargons* are ever ready to satisfy the wants of the passengers. Tea and coffee are served at six A.M. At 9.30 A.M. and five P.M. respectively, breakfast and dinners are served, the same as first-class. An unlimited allowance of good, sound claret, is placed on the table at both these meals, which may be exchanged for Bass's ale for those who give the preference to the Anglican beverage. Sherry and other wines must be paid for extra, and are not free, as in the first-class. The only material differences are, that no regular tiffin is served to the second-class passengers at noon, and perhaps taking their health into consideration, this is an advantage rather than otherwise. Also that ices and a few luxuries (not necessities) are not so frequently placed on the table as in the first class. The second-class saloon is situate in the forward part of the ship, and is therefore somewhat cooler than aft. It is amply fitted with punkahs and deck lights. The second-class have the use of bath rooms, &c., in common with the first. Tea is served at eight o'clock; but in the second no liquors are placed on the table at nine; these of course can be procured by purchase. Brandy is served only with coffee, after breakfast and dinner. It is obvious, therefore, that second-class accommodation is such that no gentleman need be ashamed to travel by it. It is not considered inconsistent with a gentleman's position to travel second-class in railway carriages, because in the railway arrangements there is nothing offensive or objectionable to gentlemen. And now that the French mail service have organised so convenient, economical, and comfortable a system, which cannot but be acceptable to persons of limited incomes, or it may be growing families, the arguments advanced in favour of second-class railway carriages hold good with regard to ocean travelling. Indeed, in the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes there is nothing common, nasty, repulsive, or in any way objectionable in the second-class accommodation. The only real hindrance to travelling in this cheaper manner is that it is second class. There are many persons, especially Englishmen, who would, perhaps, shun a second-class traveller, whose only social deficiency may be that, in order to cut his coat according to his cloth, he is seeking to save £24, the fares respectively from Shanghai being £1s. 31d and £1s. 23d.

I have ventured on these remarks knowing that a really trustworthy and inexpensive means of transit must be a great boon to many young men whose incomes are by no means too much for their requirements, and when health and happiness so much depend on an occasional trip home. Moreover, few persons care to trust themselves on regular traders and occasional steamers, which, as far as carrying capacity goes, perhaps, leave nothing to be desired; but there their good qualities may be said to terminate; the greater speed, more roomy accommodation, better trained staff of stewards, &c., in the French mail service help to make the voyage so much more comfortable than even the first-class accommodation in steamers which have been rather severely, but truthfully, denominated "cargo boats." These latter vessels are not unfrequently detained some time in port while their agents are fishing for cargo; and when a very tempting bait is offered—say, for instance, five hundred pilgrims from Singapore—remonstrance is vain, and the unfortunate passengers have only to grin and bear it; and it may not be out of place to remark that the ports of the "cargo boats" are sometimes fixed so as not to open outside; hence the cabin is ventilated from the saloon, and in the best of steamers they are little better than "bulls eyes," while on the *Ava*, *Meikong*, and *Peiho*, and other French mail steamers, the ports are something like eighteen inches by eighteen. Of course those who can afford first-class had better travel by the means that offered the best accommodation and greater social advantages; but we are not all quite as rich as we should like to be, and my remarks are written in the hope that when that great, and to many persons, important, question is raised—"How shall I go home?" if their fortunes are small, and their respectability and love of comfort great, they cannot do better than go by the route I have referred to in this letter. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that other lines of steamers will follow the example of the Messageries Maritimes, and that an universal second class may be organised, wherein there may be no fear of gentlemen travelling by it being mixed up with servants, sailors, prisoners, and objectionable people generally. Such, indeed, never occurs on the French mail boats, all servants messing and sleeping with the third-class or some part in the lower regions of the steamer, and never come in contact with, or are rarely seen by, the second-class travellers.—I am, &c., &c., C.

THE PANTHAY EMBASSY.

(THE TIMES).

The announcement that the Panthays had sent an Embassy to this country conveys little definite information to the English mind, and our readers have probably been at a loss to understand how this communication between a semi-barbarous Asiatic tribe and the English Government can have become, as we were lately reminded, a subject of serious controversy in India. Our correspondent at Calcutta has dwelt upon the importance of our relations with the Panthays. It must be borne in mind that the Panthay Envoys have to encounter in this country a very formidable rivalry in the Burmese Embassy, the magnificence of which must throw into the shade the less splendid representatives of the Panthay Power.* We have no desire whatever to undervalue the worth of the Burmese alliance, or to cast doubts upon its stability; but while showing all hospitality to the Envoys from the Court of Ava, it would certainly be unwise to neglect the friendly overtures of the sturdy Moslems who have thrown off the Chinese yoke. For many years the re-opening of the South-Western trade with China by one of the two routes through Burmah which have been in part surveyed has excited the hopes of the mercantile classes in England. From time to time we hear that a certain pressure has been exerted upon the Indian Government to induce the adoption of more vigorous efforts for the development of this almost extinct trade. The expectations upon which these praiseworthy endeavours are based may prove, we fear, in the main illusory: but we do not think the India-office would be well advised in throwing away this opportunity, which may not again occur, of making friends with the Panthay Government. That the King of Burmah, an Asiatic despot and a Buddhist devotee, should feel jealous of the young, audacious, self-reliant Moslem Power which has grown up on his frontiers is only natural, and it appears to be suspected in India that one of the objects aimed at by the Burmese Embassy at present accredited to the English Court was a circumvention of the Panthay Envoys who were expected about the same time to make friendly overtures to England. With every wish to be courteous to the Envoys of the King of Burmah, we must be careful—not less careful than we should be in European politics—to hold the balance even between them and their rivals. We must remember that while the Burmese Government has frequently been hostile to England and generally obstructive of English trading enterprise, the Panthays, so far as we have known them, have been frank and friendly, glad to welcome the harbingers of English commerce, and ready to aid its progress within the straightened limits of their power.

Scarcely a dozen years have elapsed since we learnt, in an imperfect and roundabout fashion, the story of the Panthay war of independence. The Chinese Empire is, or was, divided into eighteen provinces, of which the one lying at the extreme South-East on the frontier of Burmah was known as Yunnan. This region had for many centuries been peopled by an energetic and independent Moslem population, derived, according to tradition, not from strayed and scanty emigrants across the Central Asian plateau, but from the direct importation of Arab auxiliaries, sent in the eighth century by one of the Abbasside Caliphs to the aid of a Chinese Emperor. This Mahomedan community at all events has had no connection, traditional or immediate, with the strongholds of Islam in Western Turkestan, and it is unlikely to have been moved in any degree by the wave of the Wahabee Revival which has produced results so remarkable in Arabia or India. The rise, indeed, of the Panthays seems to be traceable not so much to the religious enthusiasm of the people as to the patent and growing weakness of the Imperial authority in China combined with the outrageous and increasing tyranny of the local Governments. No doubt, the temporary success of the Taeping rebels gave the Panthays in 1855 an opportunity of revolt for which they had long been waiting. The occasion arose out of some cruelties practised by the Chinese officials upon the Panthay workmen in the silver mines of Yunnan. The miners rose and massacred their masters, and the flame of insurrection spread rapidly through the entire province. The struggle against the Chinese was obscure, prolonged, and fluctuating, but gradually the Panthays succeeded in establishing an independent Mahomedan Government in the city of Talafu. Hostilities still continue on the frontiers of Yunnan between their guerilla bands and the Chinese forces; but it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the feeble Government at Peking will at any time succeed in re-establishing its authority over the now independent Panthays.

This chapter of history, it may be said, exhibits the Panthays as a very remarkable nation, but it does not show why England has a special interest in cultivating the friendship of a new, isolated, and as yet uncivilised Power. The Panthay dominion in Yunnan is shut out from direct intercourse with European civilisation on the West by the jealous Buddhist despotism of Burmah, and on the East by the dogged resistance of China to the advances of trade. Yet the Panthays form a link, and a very important link, in a chain of international traffic which it may one day be in our power, as it will always be for our interest, to weld together. The trade between the hundreds of millions of Chinese and the manufacturing industries of Europe ought, some time or other, to find a more direct course than it now finds through the few open ports on the Eastern and Southern Coasts of China. But, in addition to this, the export trade from China to Further and Hither India might become an immensely important traffic conducted mainly by English agencies. Before the insurrection of the Panthays in 1855 a considerable trade, valued at half a million sterling annually, was carried on between Burmah and China, and the Panthays themselves were among the most eager participants in this traffic. Bhamo, a town situated upon the Irrawaddy, near the North-Eastern frontier of Burmah, became the *entrepot* of this trade. But when the Panthays revolted from the Chinese rule, the stream of traffic from China to Burmah was stopped at once, and from the internecine character of the struggle between

* The Times appears to be unaware of the fact that the Ambassadors have departed.—Ed. L. and C. T.

the Chinese and the Panthays it is to be feared that the circulation of commerce upon this line will not be easily renewed. This consideration affords some reason for doubting whether the schemes for establishing a regular line of trading connection with Yunnan are likely to result in any substantial advantage either to English commerce or to the welfare of our Indian dominions. It is very easy to talk of the re-opening of the trade with Western China; but, were we even to overcome the jealousy of Burmah and the natural difficulties of a country still in part unexplored, we have little ground for hoping that, either by Captain Sladen's route up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, or by the wilder project of a railway to the Panthay frontier, we should, in effect, "tap," as the Manchester merchants assert, the trade of China at all. We should merely, as it seems, open up traffic with the Panthays, whose dominion in Yunnan is now as completely separated from the Chinese Empire as it is possible for two contiguous countries to be. We ought, therefore, to be cautious before committing ourselves to any of those ambitious projects of commercial advance by the costly conquests of the railway and the telegraph to which Manchester is so anxious to pledge the Indian Government. At the same time this is no reason for declining to make friends with the Panthays. The commercial possibilities of overland traffic between India and China are almost boundlessly magnificent, and some day or other the break-up of the Chinese Empire, or the separation from it of the South-Western Provinces, may realise what is now accounted by statesmen a vision of Utopia.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

(WEEKLY REVIEW.)

Some notice of the educational movement in contemplation by the Chinese Government will be interesting to our readers. The Chinese Government, it appears, has appropriated over £200,000 to carry it out. The purpose is to take one hundred and fifty youths to the United States for their education. They are to go in companies of thirty during each of five successive years, and to remain there for fifteen years. The purpose, therefore, would appear to be to make them thorough scholars in all Western learning. The youths are selected of the ages of twelve to fifteen at the time of their selection. As they go at an early age, they are to be accompanied by a staff of Chinese teachers, who will instruct them in their own language, literature, and philosophy, while pursuing their study of Western language and science. The whole scheme has been planned and worked out by Mr. Yung Wing, a Chinese gentleman, who graduated at Yale College, United States, with distinction in 1856. He studied English in the Morrison Education Society and School. The principal of that school was the Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., now of the Dutch Reformed Mission in Japan. When Mr. Brown returned to America in 1846 he took three young men with him. One named Wong Ashing returned after some three years' absence, and he has long been the efficient superintendent of the large mission press of the London Mission Press at Hong Kong, and sustains the character of a worthy Christian man. A second one after spending some three or four years in the United States went to Edinburgh, and graduated with honour in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Wong Fun is now the resident physician to the foreign community at Canton. He also renders Dr. Kerr efficient assistance in his large hospital there. The third was Mr. Yung Wing, who, after years of laborious and painstaking effort, has succeeded in inducing China to take this advanced step in the way of training a corps of educated men for its service.

It is admitted by all that now, since China has taken her place among the nations of the earth, she greatly needs men of her own country with a thorough education in Western language and science to carry on the international intercourse that this new position requires of her. With a view to meet that pressing want, as well as other needs, she has established the University at Peking, to instruct Chinese students in the knowledge of European languages and sciences, which is under the presidency of the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D.; and to prepare a staff of men with still higher attainments she proposes to send off to the United States these one hundred and fifty youths for a course of study extending over a period of fifteen years. No one interested in the progress of his fellow-men can regard this movement with indifference. Mr. Yung Wing will accompany the first company of thirty this summer, and after their arrival he will arrange for their studying, and then leave them there under the particular care of their instructors in Chinese and of Mr. Lai Sin. This gentleman received his education in English in the United States, having gone home to America with the Rev. Dr. Morrison from Singapore. As he is to remain in America in charge of these students for so long a time, he takes his family with him. His wife was educated by the late Miss Aldersey, who did so much for female education at Ningpo. Two of their daughters have quite a good education, having been to England. It is said that Wong Shing, of Hong Kong, will go over to America in charge of the second company of thirty next year. It will be obvious to everyone that the first four years of their arrival will be spent in acquiring the rudiments of the English language and the common branches of education before they can ever enter an academy to study for college. Then allowing six years for their preparatory and college course, it will leave five years after graduation at some college to study some profession of medicine or law, and some specialty in science and art, or diplomacy, or international law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

On Tuesday last, the 24th inst., the Lord Mayor, Sir Ellis John Gibbons, and the Lady Mayoress, entertained the principal members

of the Japanese Embassy at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. The company included the Ambassador Extraordinary Iwakura; the Associate Ambassadors Extraordinary Kido, Privy Councillor; Okubo, Ito, and Yamaguti, the First, Second, and Third Secretaries; Soogiwoori, Foreign Department; and the Japanese Minister in London (Terashima Munenori). In attendance upon the Embassy were Sir Harry Parkes, General Alexander, C.B., and Mr. W. G. Aston. Among the other guests were Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Broadwater (the Upper Warden), and Mr. Deputy Malcolm (the Rent Warden) of the Fruiterers' Company, with the members of the Court of Assistants; Mr. Deputy Heath, the chairman, and the members of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation; Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard, Mr. Deputy Fry, Mr. Deputy Elliott, Mr. ex-Sheriff Cotterell, Mr. Deputy Banister, Mr. Deputy Barnes, Mr. J. Whittaker Ellis, Mr. Bedford, chairman of the City Commissioners of Sewers; Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., and others. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

The Ambassador Extraordinary occupied a seat at dinner immediately on the right of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Japanese guests, eight or ten in number, on his Excellency's right, each according to his rank. On the removal of the cloth, the choir chanted the Grace from the *Lauds Spirituali*. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress then drank to the guests in a loving cup, according to custom. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were afterwards duly honoured. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he was sure the remarks he was about to make would be kindly received by the whole company. The English nation, he said, had been always distinguished for its desire to obtain information relating to remote regions of the world. A long time had elapsed since we first attempted to get a knowledge of Japan. Fortunately, we had men associated with missions in China who were afterwards asked to take part in investigations in relation to the Japanese islands, and who so well performed the duties assigned them and so ingratiated themselves with the inhabitants with whom they came in contact, that we now stood on a far better footing in regard to Japan than to China, which we knew 140 years ago. He was not going to say anything of a laudatory character in reference to the Japanese people; but he would venture to say this—pointing to the Japanese Ambassador on his right—that the citizens of London hailed with very great delight the advent of his Excellency in this country. He hoped that all his countrymen to whom an opportunity had been afforded had received them in the cordial manner in which they deserved to be received. He had paid most marked attention to everything that had occurred in Japan during the last three or four years, and he could only say, in common with most people probably who had interested themselves in the subject, that the advancement which had been made by the Japanese people in that time was perfectly surprising. They were, first of all, entirely unselfish, seeing that all the great men in the country had abandoned privileges, power, and revenue, and had given in their adhesion to a system of Government more consonant, as they believed, with the existing state of things in that enormously populated country. He had as his guest that evening the Ambassador Extraordinary from Japan—a man of great intelligence, as he was given to understand, and his Excellency was accompanied by those who were well able to assist him in making reports in his own country as to the way in which Government was conducted here. His Excellency might be assured that we were well disposed to find every facility in our power to encourage trade between his country and ours. The works of art, especially, and the products of Japan had been long and highly appreciated and admired in England, and it was a circumstance affording him great satisfaction that he had been the first Lord Mayor who had ever had the honour to welcome an ambassador from Japan in the city of London. He now begged to offer to his Excellency "the right hand of fellowship," and to assure him, as he might well do, that when he returned to his own country he might safely assure the Japanese people that we would be always disposed to deal righteously with them. The intercourse ought to be perfectly reciprocal, and they and we might be convinced that the more intimate the acquaintance the greater would be the prosperity of the two countries. He had the greatest pleasure in proposing the health of the Japanese Ambassador, and in expressing to his Excellency his belief that in the city of London, and among the English community generally, there was an earnest desire to cultivate good offices with his country. He trusted his Excellency would be enabled to form right opinions of the English people during his stay, and that they and we would be friends for ages to come.

The Ambassador, through Mr. Aston, expressed his high sense of the complimentary and flattering address delivered by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and of the good will which his Lordship had evinced towards his country, adding that those expressions of amity would be the most welcome tokens he could take home to his Sovereign. His countrymen at the same time would no doubt be highly gratified with their splendid reception in the City of London.

Some other toasts appropriate to the occasion followed, the Ambassador proposing the health of the Lady Mayoress.

THE BURNING OF THE "AMERICA."

It will be remembered that a short time since telegrams were received reporting the destruction by fire of the Pacific mail steamer *America*. With reference to that announcement a New York commercial newspaper says:—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on account of advices received from parties whom it has reason to believe reliable, entertains serious doubts regarding the authenticity of the telegram received from its agent at Yokohama, Japan, reporting the loss of the steamer *America*, together with the cargo and treasure, and is disposed to regard the whole affair as a *canard*, conceived and executed by unscrupulous parties for the purpose of "bearing" stock. Of course the destruction of a steamer which is valued at more than \$1,000,000 must seriously affect the value of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the report of its burning did depress it is evident in the sudden fall of more than four per cent. So soon as the company received the telegram, which it had reason to suppose was from its

agent, it immediately telegraphed in every direction whence it was supposed information could be obtained, but it has been unable to obtain confirmatory despatches, and the conviction is rapidly becoming fixed in the minds of the directors that the telegram was a hoax. No confirmatory information has been received by the company or its agents, or at the office of the Lloyds, nor have the shippers of freight received advices from any of their agents, nor have any telegrams been received by friends of passengers on board, who would naturally spare no time nor effort to inform their relatives and friends at home of their safety in such a disaster as that reported had occurred to the steamer. The company, therefore, has been inclined to doubt the authenticity of the telegram, although the despatch was received in the cipher supposed to be known only to itself and agents.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.—A meeting for the purpose of bidding farewell to several missionaries of the English Presbyterian Church who are about to proceed to China has been held in St. George's Presbyterian Church, Liverpool. The missionaries are Dr. Gauld, who returns as a medical missionary to Swatow; the Rev. Robert Gordon, who goes for the first time to Amoy; and the Rev. John Kirkwood, who will be stationed at Penang. The Rev. R. H. Lundie presided, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. V. M. White, Mr. Lundie addressed the meeting, and entreated the prayers of the congregation on behalf of their missionary brethren. The Rev. Dr. Cairns, the senior Chinese missionary—who is at the present time on leave in England, and engaged in compiling a Chinese dictionary in Roman letter, a work entrusted to him by the Amoy missionaries generally—delivered a short address, and Dr. Gauld then gave a sketch of his missionary experience. The scene of his labours, he said, was at one time peculiar for the barbarism and savage character of its people, and when he first commenced to work there was scarcely a city where the missionary could freely enter. Now every town was open to them, and they could freely go in and out. A great change had come over the people. The missionaries were no longer looked upon as enemies—as spies seeking the injury of the country and its inhabitants—but as their truest friends. Ten years ago the mission had scarcely thirty converts, and only two or three stations in a district comprising 120 miles of coast and penetrating forty miles inland. Now it had 300 converts and thirteen mission stations. Mr. Gordon also addressed the meeting, and Mr. T. Matheson, who spoke briefly, announced that the missionaries would be accompanied by a Chinese boy who had been converted to Christianity.

The corvette *Thalia* having undergone the necessary repairs at Devonport dockyard is now in Plymouth Sound, where she will embark her stores, and be finally prepared for her voyage to China. The following appointments have already been made of officers to the *China Station*, who will proceed in the *Thalia*:—To the *Midge*, Commander J. T. G. Grant, Sub-Lieutenant Abraham H. Lindsay; to the *Ringdove*, Sub-Lieutenants Robert B. Maconochie and H. C. Kenyon-Blaney; to the *Iron Duke* (for disposal on arrival on the *Station*) Lieutenants Frederick A. Blackett, Frederick H. Johnstone, and Charles J. Norcock; Sub-Lieutenants Philip E. Cresswell and James S. Mugeridge; Midshipmen: Leicester F. G. Tipping and Herbert B. Dillon.

Among the officers promoted in, and appointed to, the Order of the Bath, in recognition of their services with the Lushai Expedition, is Brigadier General C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., who served throughout the campaign of 1860, in China, including the action of Sinho, taking of Tangku, and the Taku Forts, and occupation of Peking, for which services he received the medal with two clasps, brevet of major, and was appointed C.B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- ANTON**—On the 24th Sept., at Elgin House, Hong Kong, the wife of James Ross Anton, of a daughter.
BORRADALLE—On the 26th Sept., at Westbourne-park, the wife of J. O. Borradalle, of a son.
CAMPBELL—On the 22nd Sept., the wife of Alexander Campbell, of Yokohama, of a son.
CRUM-EWING—On the 26th Sept., at Glasgow, the wife of H. E. Crum-Ewing, Jun., of a daughter.
DUNLOP—On the 22nd Sept., at Clock House, Ashford, Middlesex, the wife of R. V. Dunlop, of Colombo, Ceylon, of a daughter.
FAIRBAIRN—On the 12th Aug., at Hong Kong, Mrs. John Fairbairn, of a son.
FRÖHLICH—On the 21st Sept., at 43, Eardley-crescent, West Brompton, S.W., the wife of C. G. Fröhlich, prematurely, of a daughter.
HADOW—On the 17th Sept., at Crayford, Kent, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Hadow, of a daughter.
KUSTERMANN—On the 21st Sept., at Poseldorf, Hamburg, Mrs. Franz Kustermann, of a son.
MILLS—On the 29th Sept., at Dudley House, Sutton, the wife of Thos. Mills, of a daughter.
RICHARD—On the 9th August, at Shanghai, Mrs. J. B. Richard (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris), of a son.
STYAN—On the 22nd Sept., at Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, the wife of G. H. Styan, of a son.
WEST—On the 27th Sept., at Woodford, Essex, wife of James West, of a son.
WILD—On the 20th Sept., at Foochow, the wife of Chas. A. Wild, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DOLBY-BOWTIN**—On the 5th Sept., at Milan, Miss Dove Dolby, daughter of Mr. Henry Dolby, of London, to Signor Alessandro, primo tenore, Milan.
LEROY—On the 7th Aug., at Shanghai, M. E. Leroy, of Messrs. Nachtrieb, Leroy, and Co., to Marie, daughter of the Baron de Crety, agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
SATOW-LANCASTER—At St. Thomas' Church, Stamford-hill, Charles Mason Satow, fourth surviving son of H. D. C. Satow, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and Sidmouth, Devon, to Mary Ann Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major Henry Lancaster, 30th Regiment, B.N.I.

DEATHS.

- FRITH**—On the 30th Sept., at Meerut, Lieut.-Col. John Sabatier Frith, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 44.

HORSFORD—On the 21st Sept., at Endsleigh terrace, Tavistock-square, Elizabeth fifth daughter of the late Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, Bart., and widow of the late Frebendary James Payne Horsford, formerly Chaplain at Cayton.
KATZ—On the 20th Aug., at Singapore, the infant daughter of Mr. Aaron Katz.
PALMER—On the 8th Aug., at Shanghai, Mr. S. T. Palmer, aged 35.
STAEL—On the 18th Sept., at Hong Kong, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Johanna Stael, late of Montague-street, Russell-square, aged 62.
WALKINSHAW—On the 10th Aug., at Hong Kong, in his 23rd year, Constantine, second surviving son of James Walkinshaw, of St. Andrew's.

Monetary and Commercial.

The autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has been held at Southampton, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, of Birmingham, who explained that the association had determined to hold this conference in order to prepare the way for the discussion of subjects requiring legislation in the coming session. Among other matters decided was the proposal to memorialise Government in favour of the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill, also on the necessity of taking steps to secure to British shipping the treaty rate of tolls for the use of the Suez Canal, and for securing, if possible, its neutralisation. It was also determined to request the Government to complete the survey of the route from Rangoon to Kiang Hung and to ascertain generally the best means of communication with the south-west of China.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, have issued the following circular to the shareholders:—

The directors, in now furnishing the shareholders with a statement of the bank's affairs for the half-year ended 30th June last, beg to report that the net profits earned during that period amounted to £43,269 9s. 4d., and that a sum of £4,867, previously treated as a loss, has become a good asset. These amounts extinguish the deficiency which was shown at 31st December last, and leave at the credit of profit and loss account on 30th June a balance of £19,361 1s. 7d. Under these circumstances, the directors would have been justified in recommending an interim dividend for the past half-year, but for a loss which has since been incurred through the failure of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., and their correspondents in India, upon whose several estates the bank may have to claim for £28,000. This sum may possibly be lessened by certain securities, the right to which has yet to be legally established; but, in any case, the directors see no reason to anticipate an eventual loss exceeding the above amount at credit of profit and loss. This information the directors hope will tend to remove the misconception which apparently exists with regard to the position of the bank, as evinced by the present undue depreciation in the market value of its shares. They are able to state that the general business of the bank is progressing satisfactorily.

Since the last annual meeting, Mr. Emile Levita, of Messrs. Levita and Hudson, of London and Manchester, has consented to join the direction. The election of this gentleman, whose services will be a valuable acquisition to the board, will be proposed to the shareholders at the earliest date permitted by the bank's deed of settlement. Mr. Frederick William Heilgers has been provisionally elected a director in place of Mr. James Fraser, deceased. To confirm that appointment, as well as for the election of Mr. William Patterson as a director, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held on the 9th day of October next.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Tea Company (Limited) a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, £500 was written off the preliminary expenses account, £500 off the goodwill account, and £982 carried forward to the next year's account. It was resolved to issue the remaining shares of the company at par to the present shareholders, and at 20s. per share premium to the public.

The report of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), shows a net profit for the year ending June last of £103,551, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, 10 per cent. for the twelve months on the present capital entered as paid up. It is also proposed to add £10,000 to the reserve fund, increasing it to £30,000.

The Anglo-American and French telegraph companies are about to declare interim dividends for the quarter ending the 30th inst.

Extraordinary meetings of the Eastern, Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, British Indian Submarine, Anglo-Mediterranean, and Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Companies will be held on the 3rd prox., to receive reports from the directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of these undertakings.

The suspension is announced by circular of the firm of Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, cotton-spinning, and yarn and cloth agent, car-

rying on business at Manchester. The liabilities are about £25,000, and it is stated that the estate will yield a dividend of 17s. in the pound.

By a singular informality no list was taken of the creditors who attended the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Gledstones and Co. last week, but the Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court has given leave to compile one from such data as might be available.

Mr. R. W. Barker, of Messrs. King and Co., Liverpool and Bombay, and Mr. W. Leedham Crowe, of Messrs. W. Leedham Crowe and Roberts, have joined the board of directors of the Realm Marine Insurance Company.

Bar silver has been in fair demand during the week, but the price has remained without variation at 5s. 0½d. Mexican dollars remain as last quoted, the old coinage at 5s. 2½d., the new at 5s.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Massilia*, which left Southampton on the 26th inst., was in gold—to Galle, £1,355; to Madras, £475; to Gibraltar, £8,000—in silver—to Penang, £5,000; to Singapore, £2,500; to Hong Kong, £18,250; to Shanghai, £25,760; to Hobsons Bay, £280; to Sydney £3,400; total, in gold, £9,830; in silver, £55,190.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—

There is no improvement in the tone of the market, business still being limited, but prices show little if any variation. Importers hold very firmly; their views, however, are above those of the buyers, which checks business. Large parcels of Green Tea continue to be offered for public sale without reserve from day to day. There have been no further advices by letter this week. The deliveries for the week amount to 3,671,000 lbs., against 3,233,000 lbs. last year.

Black: Red-leaf kinds: Siftings and broken-leaf kinds remain much as before, the demand being moderate. Fair to good common have been firm from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. In fair to good Kaisows the few sales made have been at previous prices. Fine to finest show no change, but the sales have been very trifling. Pak Lin kinds: The good qualities have been wanted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb; in fine to finest but little has been done. Black-leaf kinds: There is no improvement in the price of low to common kinds; good common remains unaltered, fair to good medium kinds have been freely offered, but sales have been restricted by the high prices required by importers. In fine to finest there is no alteration to notice, prices being firmly maintained. New-make kinds: For these there has been a fair enquiry, especially for good quality, which is scarce. Oolongs: Fair to good have been dull of sale, but fine to finest in fair request. Sou-chongs: Fair to good have been but little in demand; fine have been saleable at about previous prices. In Flowery Pekoes business has been small, and prices are somewhat uncertain. Scented Teas: Canton Capers have been taken at the decline last quoted for common to fair kinds; good to fine have been maintained. Foochow kinds have been firm. Canton Orange Pekoes have realised last week's prices. Foochow kinds have sold rather better, some of recent arrival having rather more scent. In uncoloured Japans business has been limited, but prices remain as before. **Green:** The market has been fully supplied. Several invoices have been offered privately, and further parcels sold at public sale, without reserve, in all about 4,400 packages, whilst to-day 3,158 packages have been offered, of which 2,648 packages were sold at lower rates, 630 packages were withdrawn, and 580 packages postponed until to-morrow, when also 1,834 packages are advertised for sale without reserve. In face of such large quantities prices have been fairly maintained, but recently they have ruled in favour of buyers. Canton kinds show no material change.

SILK.

No alteration has taken place in the market since our last report.

CHINA PRESERVES.—About 266 cases Ginger have been sold at 8½d. to 9½d.

CORN GOODS.—A large supply of Yarn has been offered by auction, but of the bulk consisted of second-hand parcels, which met no offers, and was withdrawn, the remainder fresh imports selling at steady rates. Of 46 bales Ceylon Yarn offered 11 bales fine sold at £46; of 43 tons ditto 20 tons sold, very common, £25 5s.; common to low middling, £28 to £29 10s.; medium to good medium, £31 15s. to £33 10s. Of 19 tons Ceylon Fibre offered only 4 tons sold—low matresses at £9 15s. to £10, fair ditto £18, bristle at £39 5s., also 8 tons Ceylon Rope 3 to 3½ inch at £18, 2½ to 3 inch at £20 5s., 1½ to 2½ inch at £24 5s. per ton.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—The market is quiet but steady at £35 10s. for Ceylon, and £38 for Cochinchina. In public sale a considerable quantity has been offered but has met but little demand, and only a small portion sold; of 761 casks Cochinchina 32 casks sold—good fair to good at £37 10s. to £38, but about 20 tons good have been sold privately at the latter price; 309 casks Ceylon were bought in at £35 to £35 10s., except 5 hogheads good which sold at £35 10s.

CUTCH continues dull; the only sale has been of 300 boxes fine Pegu old import at 22s. per cwt.

EBONY.—At auction 60 logs (18 tons) cocoa-nut oil damaged Ceylon were sold at £24.

GALLS.—China continues firm at £2 17s. 6d., at which price 200 cases have been quitted during the week.

GAMBER.—The market has presented a more steady appearance, and

transactions establish a slight advance upon last week's prices. On the spot a small business has been doing in block at 24s. 6d., and in fine cubes at 29s. 9d.; afloat, 23s. 1½d. to 23s. 3d., ex ship, has been realised for June-July, and 22s. 6d. for July-August shipment.

HEMP.—The demand for Manila is inactive, and but little business has been done; prices show a slight decline, fair roping being quoted at £45 10s. per ton.

JAPAN WAX.—Without alteration. In auction of 125 boxes saucers offered 30 boxes good hard yellowish sold at 93s. to 94s., and 5 boxes stained at 87s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—**Black:** Privately the market is quiet but steady, small sales being made on the spot in Singapore at 6½d. for September delivery, and in Penang at 6 5-16d. Of the offers at auction the bulk was bought in—Singapore at 7d., Siam at 6¾d., Penang at 6½d. to 6¾d.; sea-damaged Penang sold at 6½d. to 6¾d., and Trang at 6½d. **White** has met less demand, and has sold at rather lower prices—Singapore fair 1s. 2½d., good bold 1s. 2¾d., Penang at 1s. 1½d.

RICE.—There is a quiet market on the spot, and no business has been done in that position, but transactions to considerable extent have been effected in floating cargoes, the following having been sold:—

The Emmanuel 970 tons Necranie, arrived off coast, at 9s. 9d. Liverpool quay terms; the Admiral Tegethoff 1,250 tons Necranie, arrived also, at 9s. 9d. Liverpool quay terms; the Albert Wilhelm 980 tons Rangoon, arrived off coast, at 10s. 7½d. Liverpool quay terms; the Eliza Querolo 875 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 10s. 6d. Liverpool quay terms; the Catalina 840 tons Necranie, off coast, at 9s. 3½d. for the Continent; the Kong Eystein 680 tons Necranie at 9s. 5½d. also for the Continent; a cargo of 1,500 tons Rangoon, per steamer August sailing, at 10s. 1½d. ex ship London; the Rurick 1,070 tons Bassein at 10s. 6d. Liverpool quay terms; the G. C. Michels 475 tons Necranie at 9s. 4½d. for the Continent; the Peppina Mignona 650 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 1½d. for the Continent; the Lutterworth 1,100 tons Bassein, June sailing, at 10s. ex ship London; the Suomi 1,020 tons Bassein, May sailing, at 10s. 6d. Liverpool quay terms; and a cargo of about 1,000 tons Bassein, distant shipment, at 10s. 3d. Continental terms.

STICLAC.—Good free Siam continues to realise the previous price, viz., £4 7s. 6d. per cwt.

SAGO.—In auction 212 boxes fine large and medium sold at 19s. 6d., two lots 20s., 377 bags medium partly sold at 19s. 6d.; **Flour:** Singapore has been sold to some extent at 16s. cash.

SPICES.—**Cassia Vera.**—9 cases mouldy Penang sold at 32s. **Lignea:** Of 340 boxes unworried offered 130 boxes sold at 90s., being cheaper. **Cinnamon Chips:** Of 247 bags Ceylon offered 187 bags sold at 5½d., coarse bark at 2½d. **Cloves:** 24 cases low dull Penang sold at 6½d. to 7½d., 3 cases Amboyna sort at 7½d. **Nutmegs:** A large supply, amounting to 441 packages, was offered, and with a better demand the greater part was disposed of at firmer rates; of 162 cases 272 boxes Penang and Singapore 60 cases and 272 boxes sold, average 68 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d., 72 and 71's at 3s. 8d. and 3s. 9d., 79 to 74's at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d., 94 to 90's at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d., 113 to 109's at 3s., 160 to 140's at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d., shrivelled and lined 1s. 4d. to 2s. **Mace:** 20 cases Penang and Singapore met a steady demand, and 16 cases sold at dearer rates, ordinary dark 3s. 10d. to 4s., good ordinary 4s. 1d., middling to fair pale and reddish 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d., of 41 cases ordinary Java only one lot sold at 3s. 9d.

TIN.—Owing to the near approach of the Dutch sale prices here have been irregular; the last quotation for Straits is £146 to £146 10s.; Banca rules at £163; Billiton at £152 per ton.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship	Captain.	From	At
Sept 19	Vice-Admiral May...	Annookee	Batavia	Texel
19	Stad Dokkum	Thompson	Java	Do.
19	Suez	Fleldjen	Rangoon, for Asidin.	Falmouth
19	Giuseppe Lavarello	Mortola	Do. for Rotterdam.	Do.
16	Ole Moller	Jorgensen	Bassein	Copenhagen
19	Windhover	Balfour	Singapore	Liverpool
21	Auriga	Alaerton	Sarawak	London
19	Tony	Peterson	Manila	Falmouth
21	Glaucus (s.)	Wilding	China, Sing. &c. S.C.	London
21	G. C. Michels	Dillwitz	Akyab	Falmouth
21	Glove	Schiaffino	Rangoon	Do.
21	Albasserwaard	Jacobs	Java	Do.
21	Istapa	Richards	Singapore	New York
22	Cordova (s.)	Reynolds	China, Sing. &c. S.C.	London
19	Midi	Brun	Rangoon	Copenhagen
23	Earl Dalhousie	Henderson	Singapore	London
23	W. G. Russell	Owen	Akyab	Falmouth
21	Wenona	Williams	Do. for Amsterdam	Off the Lizard
23	Marina	Tofield	Rangoon	Liverpool
23	Emiliano (s.)	De Larranga	Manila & Sing. S.C.	Do.
23	Edwin Basset	Dickenson	Penang	Do.
19	P. Rickmers	Jaburg	Akyab	Bremerhaven
19	Kruse Bjorn	Dyberg	Do.	Do.
21	Leopold	Stephensen	Do.	St. Nazaire
21	Clytie	Toogood	Manila	New York
20	L. J. Enthoven	v. Nouhuys	Batavia	Brouwerhaven
20	E. Acame	Bado	Rangoon	Do.
3	Jacques Saurin	Hue	Macao	Havana
23	Olivet	Wood	Singapore	Portsmouth
23	P. Maynana	Demartino	Rangoon	Falmouth
24	Hiawatha	Umnus	Akyab	Do.
24	Nightingale	Cutter	Singapore	Do.
24	Sarpedon (s.)	Ferguson	Foochow, via S.C.	Boston
24	Queen of the Bay	Wate	Colombo	New York
24	Maddelina	Beiso	Akyab	Falmouth
24	Constance	Schroot	Sourabaya	Boston
24	Hope	—	Singapore	Do.
25	Somerset	Hicks	Colombo	Off St. Chrm's Pt.
26	Mont Cenis (s.)	Hybert	Manila, via S.C.	Deal
26	Lina	Jacobsen	Rangoon	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Sept 16	Parodi a.	Parodi.	Singapore	Penarth
6	Yokohama.	Hamblin	Hong Kong	New York
17	Salgon	Davies	Galle	Glasgow
20	Lord of the Isles (s.)	Blow	Sing. China, &c., S.C.	London
21	Valco (s.)	Piton	Singpre., &c. via S.C.	Ayr
20	Hansa	Vesta	Hong Kong	Cardiff
21	Agra (s.)	Gibb	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
22	Sarah and Emma	Roberts	Singapore	Cardiff
22	Boschetto	Chiesa	Do.	Do.
23	Templar	Fessenden	Do.	Liverpool
20	Queen Victoria.	Quinn	Yokohama	Dublin
24	Eleanor	Johnson	Singapore	London
21	Imperial	Taylor	Do.	Penarth
24	Racine	Do.	Bangkok	Newcastle
25	Tyburnia	Stephens	Hong Kong	London
25	Drummond Castle(s.)	McRitchie	Sing., China, &c., S.C.	Do.

See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

VESSELS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.

Between Sept. 11 and 20.

Steamer.	From.	For.
Agamemnon	... Liverpool	... Singp., China, &c.
Glendarroch	... Fochow	... London
Statesman	... Liverpool	... Colombo, &c.
Wyberton	... Batavia	... Rotterdam
Prins Hendrik	... Do.	... Amsterdam
Sirius	... China	... London
Macgregor	... Shanghai	... Do.
Mande	... Hong Kong	... Do.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Hong Kong and Shanghai: H. C. Orsted. For Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Galley of Lorne. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Cheops. For Colombo, &c.: Yorkshire, Vibilia, Calcutta.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Laurel. For Shanghai: Portland. For Hong Kong: Cœur de Lion. For Chefoo and Tientsin: Carnarvonshire. For Penang: Vanguard. For Singapore: Auriga, Haylock. For Colombo: Palestine. For Colombo, &c.: Spirit of the North, Elizabeth Ann.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Harrington. For Hong Kong (via S.C.): Sea Gull (str.). For Manila: Aurorita, (via S.C.) Emilian (str.). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via S.C.): Menelaus (str.), Ulysses (str.), Nestor (str.). For Galle, &c.: Rowena. For Galle: Queensbury.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Stirling. For Singapore: Maggie Leslie, Tyger van Kocti.

SPOKEN.

DIAMANT, Sarawak to London, 140 days out, Sept. 10, 45 N., 16 W. TAPAQUE, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 17, 25 S., 53 E. MARIA HENRIETTA, Java to Amsterdam, Aug. 13, 15 N., 27 W. GT. ADMIRAL (Amer. ship), Manila to Boston, July 25, 32 S., 33 E. HOKK V. HOLLAND, Rotterdam to Batavia, 23 days out, Aug. 13, 13 N., 26 W. NIEUW WATERWEG, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 30, 14 N., 26 W. MIKADO, London to Shanghai, July 12. TROCHRAQUE, Glasgow to Java, July 12. MARIA WENZEL (Dut. barq.), Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 1, 4 N., 22 W. CALLISTO, Colombo to London, Sept. 16, 46 N., 20 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates of freight outward remain unaltered, but a good demand exists for homeward charters.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 70s. meat. To Hiogo: 70s. meat. To Nagasaki: 90s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. meat. To Manila: 80s. meat. To Singapore and Penang: 40s. meat. To Sourabaya and Samarang: 70s. meat. To Batavia: 65s. meat. To Padang: 80s. meat. To Saigon: 100s. meat. To Galle: 40s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. meat. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. meat. To Singapore: 20s. weight, 25s. meat. To Penang: 35s. weight or meat. To Ceylon: 30s. weight, 25s. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel.—To Yokohama: £40. To Shanghai: £42 10s. To Hong Kong: £36. To Singapore: £25 to £26. To Penang: £25. To Galle: £21.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama or Nagasaki: 40s. to 42s. 6d. To Shanghai: 45s. To Hong Kong: 35s. To Manila: 27s. 6d. to 30s. To Singapore: 23s. 6d. to 25s. To Ceylon: 20s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Shanghai: 35s. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 30s.

Insurances.

By steamers via S.C., or sailing vessels, f.p.a.:—To Yokohama, steamer 35s., ship 40s.; to Shanghai, steamer 30s., ship 40s.; to Hong Kong, steamer 25s., ship 35s.; to Singapore, steamer 20s., ship 25s. to 27s. 6d.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 40 tons of stores to Hong Kong.]

CASUALTIES.

Advices received from Hamburg, dated Sept. 20, state that the Elena Cardano, Schiaffino, which arrived there on the 17th, from Nicolajefsk, ran into a schooner lying at anchor off Blankenese, but sustained no serious damage.

The Radore, from Cardiff for Singapore, has put back to Penarth Roads, with loss of anchor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The committee of Lloyds will be glad of any information respecting the Robin Hood, Lewis, which vessel is reported to have sailed from Sourabaya, for Rotterdam, on Feb. 11 last, and was spoken March 1, in lat. 15 S., lon. 115 E.

At St. Helena.—July 27, Adriana Petronella, de Breuk, from Batavia, and sailed Aug. 1, for Falmouth; July 28, Kennemerland, de Jong, and sailed 29, for Amsterdam.

At PORT SAID.—Canton, from London, for Singapore, China, &c.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "HYDASPES."—This vessel, which has been built and engined by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, for the P. and O. Company, has been taken to Stokes Bay, under the command of Captain J. M. Rogers, for a trial at the measured mile, preparatory to being employed in the Eastern mail service. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. P. D. Hadow, H. Bayley, E. Thornton, and Captain J. R. Engledue, directors of the company; Messrs. E. H. Rea, A. Maclean, and G. W. Smythe, of the General Post-office; Messrs. P. Denny and Brock, of Dumbarton; Captain T. Black, and Mr. A. Lamb, general and engineering superintendents at Southampton; Captain T. Jamieson, Messrs. T. S. Begbie, W. Barnes, Witt, Firth, &c. With an average pressure of steam of 57 lb., vacuum 25½ inches, and the engines making 66 revolutions per minute, she ran the measured mile twice with the following results:—1st (against a very strong tide), 5 min. 32 sec., or 10.843 knots per hour; 2nd, 4 min. 32 sec., or 13.235 knots, giving a mean speed of 12.039 knots. Having as yet taken very little cargo on board, and but a comparative light weight of coals and stores, the vessel's draught forward was only 15 ft. 10 in., and 16 ft. aft, and the fans of the screw were consequently some distance out of the water, thereby materially diminishing her rate of speed, and there can be no doubt that when in proper trim the Hydaspes will be quite equal to her sister ship, the Cathay, which, while her engines made eight revolutions per minute less than the Hydaspes, attained a speed of 13.478 knots on the occasion of her trial some two or three months since. The following are the leading dimensions of the Hydaspes:—Length between the perpendiculars, 365 ft.; breadth of beam, 39 ft. 4 in.; depth from top floor to spar deck, 29 ft. 4 in.; registered tonnage, 1,890.79; gross tonnage, 2,983.52. She is fitted with compound engines of 450 nominal horse power, indicating 2,052 during the trial; diameter of cylinders, 86 and 50 inches respectively, with 4 ft. 6 in. length of stroke; diameter of screw (Griffiths solid four-bladed), 17 ft. 9 in., and 25 ft. pitch. The vessel has accommodation for 130 first and 50 second-class passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo, and is beautifully fitted in every department with all the latest improvements and conveniences. The engines worked admirably throughout the trial, and the builders were congratulated by Mr. Hadow on having added to the company's fleet another noble vessel, which had given the directors every satisfaction. The Hydaspes has left Southampton as an extra steamer for Bombay, with passengers and cargo, via the Suez Canal.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR THE SIAM TRADE.—An iron screw-steamer named the Kromahat was successfully launched from the building yard of Messrs. Lewis and Stockwell, Blackwall-point, Greenwich, on the 21st inst. This vessel has been constructed especially for the Siam trade to the order of Esmailjee Soolamanjee, Esq., of Bangkok, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Haffenden, who built and took out some three years ago the steamer Bangkok for the same service. The Kromahat is a remarkably fine looking vessel, and promises from her yacht like and still-stable appearance to be not only fast but an unusually good sea boat; her dimensions are—216 ft. 6 in. between perpendiculars, 226 ft. 10 in. over all, 27 ft. 6 in. beam, 15 ft. depth of hold moulded, and measures 805 tons B.M.; she will carry about 1,000 tons weight and measurement, together with fuel and equipment, on a mean draft of 13 feet, and will be propelled by a pair of Messrs. James Watts and Co.'s direct acting compound engines of 150-horse power nominal; she is fitted with all the latest improvements, and has most superior accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The launch was attended by a very select party, including many ladies, and a platform was erected at the bow of the vessel from which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the visitors were enabled to view the launch in comfort. Mrs. Howard Smith performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, which was taken into the East India Docks for completion, and is expected to be ready early in November to leave for Singapore and Siam, via the Suez Canal, for which places she is chartered by Messrs. Smith, Son, and Cole. The visitors were after the launch taken by special steamer to the Trafalgar Hotel at Greenwich, where an entertainment was provided, and the toasts, which were numerous, were responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR CHINA.—Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co., Aberdeen, have launched a fine steamer intended for the China coast trade. This vessel is of the following dimensions: Length 240 feet, beam 31 feet 6 inches, depth 24 feet to spar deck, and 1,400 tons register. She is splendidly fitted up for European and Chinese passengers, having all the most modern and improved appliances in the fittings of the cabins and saloon; is to be propelled by engines of 135-horse power, on the compound principle, and she is fitted with water ballast, and the most approved steam winches for the loading and discharge of cargo. The vessel will be complete for sea in a few weeks, and will steam direct to China. Messrs. Hall, Russell and Co., have on hand another fine steamer for Chinese waters, of the following dimensions: Length 250 feet, beam 34 feet and 22 feet to upper deck, 1,500 tons register, and 210-horse power surface condensing compound engines. She is fitted all fore and aft in the Chinese cabins and large house on deck after the style of American river steamers, and it is expected from her beautiful lines she will have a speed of over 12 knots an hour.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED),

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(By Order)

THOMAS FULLER, Secretary.

Old Broad-street, London, E.C..

15th February, 1872

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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 3rd Oct., 1872, at Twelve noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of the Anglo-Mediterranean; Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta; and British Indian Submarine Telegraph Companies with this Company, and the exchange of the shares and stock of these Companies for shares of this Company, in accordance with the resolutions referred to in the introduction to this Company's Articles of Association.

The meeting is also convened pro forma, in compliance with the Companies Act, 1867, and Article 33 of the Articles of Association, which provide that a general meeting shall be held within four months from the date of the incorporation of the Company.

Dated 21st Sept., 1872.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

Offices—66, Old Broad-street, London.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of Oct., 1872, at Half-past Twelve o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of this Company; the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company; the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company; and the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company, with the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), and of passing a special resolution for effectuating and completing those arrangements, including the voluntary winding-up and dissolution, and the transfer of the assets and property of this Company, the exchange of shares, and the appointment of liquidators, in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and of the Articles of Association of this Company.

Dated the 21st Sept., 1872.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

Offices—66, Old Broad-street, London.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of Oct., 1872, at a Quarter to One of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of this Company; the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company; the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company; the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company, with the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), and of passing a special resolution for effectuating and completing those arrangements, including the voluntary winding-up and dissolution, and the transfer of the assets and property of this Company, the exchange of shares, and the appointment of liquidators, in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and of the Articles of Association of this Company.

Dated the 21st Sept., 1872.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

Offices—66, Old Broad-street, London.

ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of Oct., 1872, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of this Company; the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company; the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company; the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company, with the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), and of passing a special resolution for effectuating and completing those arrangements, including the voluntary winding-up and dissolution, and the transfer of the assets and property of this Company, the exchange of shares, and the appointment of liquidators, in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and of the Articles of Association of this Company.

Dated the 21st Sept., 1872.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of Oct., 1872, at a Quarter past One of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors as to the progress of the arrangements for the amalgamation of this Company; the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company; the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company; and the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, with the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), and of passing a special resolution for effectuating and completing those arrangements, including the voluntary winding-up and

dissolution, and the transfer of the assets and property of this Company, the exchange of shares, and the appointment of liquidators, in pursuance of the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and of the Articles of Association of this Company.

Dated the 21st Sept., 1872.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary.

Offices—66, Old Broad-street, London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

RESERVED FUND, £111,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Fouchow, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Saigon, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street, London, 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENCIES AT.—LYONS, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

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LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

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The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

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Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Arrah, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the head office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

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J. THOMSON Chairman.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Paid up, \$4,500,000.

Reserve Fund, \$900,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE in Hong Kong.

LONDON MANAGER.—W. H. Vacher, 32, Lombard-street

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Fouchow	Hirogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutt

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon and negotiates or collects BILLS at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held within the BANKING HOUSE, No. 65, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, at One o'clock precisely, on TUESDAY, the 15th Oct. next.

A Dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended the 30th June last, has been declared, and will be paid to the Shareholders on the London register on and after the 23rd inst.

The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from the 19th to the 28th inst. inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

WALTER ORMISTON,

For Chief Manager.

No. 65, Old Broad-street, London, 13th Sept., 1872.

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In INDIA.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

CEYLON.—Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND JAVA.—Singapore, Penang, Batavia.

CHINA.—Hong Kong, Fouchow, Shanghai, Hankow.

JAPAN.—Yokohama.

Bankers:—

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London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

In conformity with the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS adopted and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held at HONG KONG on the 1st and 15th Feb., altering clauses Nos. 13, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether Shares holders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of Shares held by each.

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EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the above periodical will be published in August.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST NUMBER.

1. Introductory Notice. 2. The Shih King—a Review of the fourth volume of Dr. Legge's "Chinese Classics." 3. The Adventures of a Chin-se Giant—Translated from the Chinese. 4. A Chinese Farce, with an Introduction. 5. Su Tung-p'o—from an unpublished History of the Kwang-tung Province. 6. Mr. Wade, C.B., on China—an unpublished State Paper. 7. From Gotham to Cathay, being divers experiences in strange places. 8. Rhymes from the Chinese. 9. The name Hong Kong. 10. China's place in Philology—a Review of Mr. Edkins's last work. 11. Short Notices of New Publications. 12. Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters. 13. Books wanted, Exchanges, &c.

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"China Mail" Office, Hong Kong, July 11, 1872.

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PENANG	—	—	—
SINGAPORE	—	—	—
CHINA	—	—	—
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Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, in the parish of St. Michael's, in the City of London.—Monday, Sept. 30, 1872.